PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III, NO 508 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1915. ONE ANNA

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden to	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
2nd Jan. '16	Nooltan ..	10000	....	..
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9060	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Nooltan ..	10000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15	Mongara ..	8900	Nil ..	..
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Nooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
Dec	Dwarka	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail).
28th ,,	Shirala	Mombasa and Zanzibar
28th ,,	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
1st Jan.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct*

* or later on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart rs.
Kinai Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	31st Dec.
Sargoon Maru	T. Kusuno	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenasin Maru	S Yamazaki	4125	2nd Jan	13th Jan
Iyo Maru	K Okamoto	6329	10th Jan	22nd an
Yokorofu Maru	K Ogura	4166	13th Jan	25th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures
EuropaMaru 2	9076	S Nakagawa	21st Dec.	2nd Jan 16
Lyeon Maru.	407	T Iwata	18th Jan	29th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T, Watanabe	30th Jan	11th Feb

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

48, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS. 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	---	30th Dec

Fares,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	565	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	---	942	---	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Road.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6723	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb. ,,
S.S. Ionalla	6388	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1866.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Lioyáng
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at rates which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £300,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 3 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on applications.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Yokohama	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. 3 d

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. it cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464 A.

WANTED

WANTED a STEWARD for the Delhi Club, Ld., salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY. 902

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED ELECTRICIAN for the Belgaum Club, to have charge of engine and lighting. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and overtime. Conditions on application. Apply HON. SECRETARY. 916

WANTED by an experienced PARSI UNDERGRADUATE, S. L. French, tuitions or any other employment from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.), and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. or later. For particulars apply to Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED AT ONCE.—MOTOR DRIVERS, ENGINE DRIVERS for seagoing vessels, and Masters for Inland Steam Vessels (certificated) for service in the Persian Gulf. Apply in person with certificates to the STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. DOCKYARD. Bombay. 2711

THE post of VICE-PRINCIPAL of the Dacca Law College will be vacant early in January. The salary is Rs. 750 per mensem. There is no pension, and the Vice-Principal will be allowed to undertake Chamber practice only. Applications, which must be from Graduates with high legal qualifications, should be sent with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned not later than the 27th of December next.

W. A. J. ARCHBOLD,
Secretary to the Governing Body.
Law College, Dacca.
Dacca Law College,
The 2nd December, 1915. 901

WANTED—ARABIC and TURKISH INTERPRETERS for employment with the troops in Mesopotamia. Men must be fit and willing for field service.

Applications must reach the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, Secretariat, by the 31st January, 1916.

The following are the conditions of service and rates of pay, etc.:—

First Class interpreters, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic, Turkish and English, Rs. 146.

Second Class, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and English, Rs. 106.

Thrid Class, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and have good colloquial knowledge of either Urdu or English, Rs. 66.

Fourth Class, i.e., those who have good colloquial knowledge of Arabic and either Urdu or English, Rs. 46.

All will be granted free passage from Home and free return passage after not less than six months' service in Mesopotamia.

The following additional concessions will be granted:—

(1) Free rations or in lieu an allowance of 12, 8, 6 and 4 annas per diem for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class interpreters, respectively.

(2) Outfit allowance of Rs. 75 for 1st and 2nd Class interpreters, and Rs. 50 for 3rd and 4th Class interpreters.

(3) Advance of one month's pay, if desired.

(4) In the case of 1st and 2nd Class interpreters, free passage for one servant, if desired. 2694

WANTED

WANTED a smart P.O.P. PRINTER, salary Rs. 25 to 30 p.m. Apply GUERRA & SONS, Photographers, No. 107, Post Office Road, Mhow, C. I. 902

WANTED experienced NURSE, pure European, for a boy aged twelve months. Personal reference essential. Hills in hot weather. Wages Rs. 45. Apply to Mrs. COOK, 51, The Mall, Mhow. 901

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, Ghora GALI.—Punjab Government High School for Europeans. Wanted ASSISTANT MASTER Rs. 125—5—150. ASSISTANT MISTRESS (Mathematics) Rs. 100. Matron. Rs. 80. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 2665

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, CALCUTTA—SCIENCE MASTERSHIP.—Applications are invited from gentlemen with English qualifications, who would be able to join, if appointed, early in 1916.

Salary for the first three years, Rs. 400 per mensem and furnished quarters.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 900.

WANTED SUBSCRIBERS to a Shorthand Monthly of 16 pages reading matter. Appealing to every Shorthand-writer from a beginner to a repo. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8 only.

Apply for sample copy enclosing one anna stamp to—
EDITOR, SHORTHANDER.
918 Lahore.

WANTED a few good SENIOR PROOF READERS for the Government of Bihar and Orissa Press. Only thoroughly capable and experienced men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—
The Superintendent,
Government Press,
917 P. O. Gulzarbagh (Patna).

WANTED.—For a moffussil High School a COMPETENT TEACHER to teach English in the high classes, also two qualified LADY TEACHERS for an English Teaching school at Ahmedabad. Kindergarten, Music French. Apply stating qualifications and terms to
J. V. DESAI,
Shingnis Building,
2723 Lamington Road, Girgaon.

WANTED—A FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Main Hospital, Raipur, Pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and good prospects for private practice. She will have to do three hours' work daily for the Municipality.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned within the 15th January, 1916.

B. B. GUPTA,
2729 Offg. Civil Surgeon, Raipur, C.P.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an ENGLISH-TEACHER for a private School at Kumbharia (Cutch.) Only experienced matrics who are strong in Mathematics, English and Sanskrit need apply, with copies of testimonials and other educational mention before the 1st proximo to
MANJI RAMJI RATHOD,
Secretary.
Ex. P. O. Wagrod,
via Patan, N. Gujrat. 2731

WANTED a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has passed the first or second class Boilers Act examination to look after boilers, motor cars, Launches, steam and oil Engines, Windmills, Telephone including Electric Light Installatinos, etc. He must be able to carry out all repairs to machinery personally. No fitters provided. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p.m., by annual increment of Rs. 5.

Apply stating age, qualifications, previous experience, etc., to THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbander. 900

WANTED—a COMPOUNDER for the Thana Service of Compounders, to begin on Rs. 15 pay rising to Rs. 30. Candidates are required to know some English and must state their educational qualifications.

Applications to be addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. GAVANKAR,
Chairman, Dispensary Committee,
Bassein Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bassein (Thana), 25th Dec. 1915. 2730

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CHESTNUT COUNTRY-BRED MARE, 3 years, about 14-2, Arab Sire and Dam.

DARK CHESTNUT COUNTRYBRED MARE, 2 years, about 14-1, by Thoroughbred Sire.

Apply to Box No. 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2718

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

FOR SALE—Any two of the following three Cars: (1) Sheffield Simplex, 45 h.-p., six cylinder, gear-boxless, run 3,200 miles, (2) Minerva (Knight), 38 h.p., four cylinder, run 3,800 miles; and (3) Bianchi, 10-12 h. p., four cylinder, run 1,700 miles; cars driven by owner. For particulars, apply to
SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
2705 Chowpaty Road.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe
2461

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs HURICHAND RAMCHAND, DHARAMCHAND RAMCHAND, AMBARAM RAMCHAND, and HURILAL DHARAMCHAND have contracted to sell to the Purchaser, who is our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or thereon or to or in any part thereof either by way of gift inheritance mortgage charge lease lien trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the south side of the Panchmukhi Hanuman Lane or Maruti Lane near Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Muncipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 174 and now under C Ward No. 5541 and Street No. 14 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 87 New No. 754 Old Survey No. 40 and New Survey No. 606 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Katri Anant Taji on or towards the West by the property of Shah Kulliandas Kirparam on or towards the North by the aforesaid Panchmukhi Hanuman Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Khatri Lachman Vishwanath and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Huricband Ramchand Dharamchand Ramchand, Ambaram Ramchand and Hurilal Dharamchand,

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1915,
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO,
2708 Purchaser's Attorneys,

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI CHIMNABAI GAEKWAD'S HINDU FEMALE SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT is hereby Notified for the information of the General Hindu Public that 30 Scholarships are open to deserving Hindu Females who are subjects of Baroda State or residents in the Bombay Presidency.

(a) Sixteen Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month open to Hindu Females studying at any Institution of Anglo Vernacular Education.

(b) Nine Scholarships of Rs. 10 per month open to Hindu Females studying at any High School or studying at any Training College or School of Arts.

(c) Five Scholarships of Rs. 25 per month open to Hindu Females studying at any College of Arts or Science or Medicines.

Applications from the intending candidates for these Scholarships aforesaid must be accompanied by the following certificates.

(1) Certificate from the Head of the Institution in which the applicant is studying stating the standard in which the applicant is and testifying that she is a Hindu and also testifying to her good character and satisfactory progress in studies and attendance.

(2) Certificate testifying that the applicant is unable to proceed with her studies without help from outside and testifying that the applicant holds no Scholarship or if she holds any Scholarship the amount and duration thereof together with the names of the Donors.

Applications will be received by Sir Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, Solicitor one of the Trustees of the above Trust Fund at his Office at 1 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 15th day of January, 1916.

Bombay dated 18th day of December, 1915. 2682

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of Julia Rufina de Ga deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Julia Rufina de Ga deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of November 1914 and Letters of Administration to whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 23rd day of November 1915 to Miss Gertrude de Souza, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Gertrude de Souza at the office of the undersigned, her attorneys, at No. 18 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Gertrude de Souza will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which she or her attorneys shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said attorneys for the abovenamed Gertrude de Souza.

Dated this 23rd day of Dec. 1915.
SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
2706 Attorneys for Miss Gertrude de Souza.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE Exchange Banks will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant and SATURDAY the 1st proximo, being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. 2700.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by public Auction, at Bombay Salvage Corps Station, Colaba, near Arthur Bunder, on account of the Concerned:—

7 Full pressed Bales of Mathia Cotton slightly damaged by Water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, Safes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Liquidator the Credit Bank of India Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY Monday the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, opposite the Bombay Bank, Fort at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), very valuable office furniture, consisting of office writing table, glass door cupboards, large and small iron safes, 8 x 6, 6x5 and 4x3 by Godrej, shelves.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture. Counters, Safes, etc.

Under instructions from S. B. Billimoria Esq., Official Liquidator, the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, opposite the Bombay Bank Fort at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), valuable office furniture, consisting of office writing table, chairs, glass cupboards one large teakwood partition with glass panels, large and small iron safes, 8x6, copying press, bookstands, wall clocks, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MOWORR TUESDAY, the 28th December, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba (near the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Robert, Breslauer and others, rich glass, crockery and platedware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumb-waiters, table, hanging and hall lamps carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, one very handsome Japanese cabinet, inlaid with gold and silver mountings, one walnutwood Japanese cabinet inlaid with gold and silver mountings, curios cupboard, Japanese writing tables, one Chesterfield set in 7 pieces, mahoganized lady's chairs, one ladys' writing table, oil painting pictures, and water colour pictures, old Satsuma vases, vases and table ornaments, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, roll-top writing table, gramophone with records, hand painted pictures, door curtains, fancy teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown, presses, reclining sofas and easy chairs, tea-poys, cane and bentwood chairs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of N. Menasche, Esq., and others.

The property of another gentlemen one 14 h.-p. 4 cylinder 5 seated Humber motor car, in good running order.

One handsome strong bay waler mare.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 27th, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 31st day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Thoburn House" Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, ric glass and parcelainware, rich platedware, English ice chest, cooking stove, marble top tables, tiled fancy teapoys, rich upholstered drawing room suite, artistic cabinets, flower vases rich pictures engravings, rich carpets, iron single and double bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, sofas, bentwood chairs, Curzon easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, glass door book cases, book stands, aluminium utensils.

The property of R. L. Phillips Esq., Dy. Traffic Manager, Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th December, 1915.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction, at the "Mody Castle," Mahim, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes, hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, book cases, glass screen, handsome perambulator, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, hall lamps, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, rich platedware, crockeryware and glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Harold French, Esq., of P.W.D., Bombay.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the 2nd floor of Meher Mansions opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, tables, hat stands, book cases, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, rich platedware, crockeryware and glass ware cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of D. M. Tombroff, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

Under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja GAIKWAR OF BARODA.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDLI.
ONLY FOUR POPULAR PLAYS
Specially for the Congress Session in Christmas
IN
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Tuesday, 28th Dec. 1915, at 8-30 p.m (S.T.)
MANAPMA
Thursday, 30th Dec. 1915, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
MRICHAKATIC
Saturday, 1st Jan. 1916, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday, 2nd Jan. 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA
The Mandli will leave Bombay for Aurangabad after performing the above four plays only.
Admission fees:
Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 12 and As. 8.
Tickets can be had at Mandli's residence at Arab's Bungalow, behind Mr. Gokhale's Hotel, Grant Road, from 24th Inst.
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager,
Gandharva Natak Mandli.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Matinee for children every Saturday
AT 4-30 P. M.
New Year's Eve, December 31st
GRAND
DOMINO DANCE.
Tuesday, 4th January 1916
SPORTS ON SKATES.
Friday, 14th January 1916
GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

We have the greatest pleasure to-day in intimating our patrons that we have now completed arrangements to publish our next BIG SERIAL FILM, which will constitute the biggest, best and the most startling film ever put before the public of Bombay.

The Story of this Film will be published in a Serial form by the Leading Daily
"THE TIMES OF INDIA:"
Having been written
By Arthur B. Reeves,
one of America's best short story writers.

The size of the Times will be increased by four pages, two of which will be occupied by this story
EVERY SATURDAY.

You will read the Story first and will then see it in Pictures at our Theatre.

PLAYED BY THE LEADING PATHE PLAYERS
Including
ARNOLD DALY
PEARL WHITE
AND
SHELDON LEWIS

Our Theatre is being fitted up with a special Balcony for the reception of our better class patrons, and a number of gifts in the shape of Hats for Ladies, Tie-Pins for Gents and special Music booklets will be given away Free.

Watch for further particulars of this Tremendous Film.

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ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.
To-night. To-night.
THE
ZUDORA MYSTERY
8,000 Feet. 3rd Instalment. 6 Parts.
THE FASCINATING FILM SERIAL OF LOVE AND ADVENTURE PLAYED BY AN ALL STAR CAST OF FAVOURITE THANHOUSER PLYERS.
3 Shows Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30 S. T.
HALF RATES. NO ADVANCES.
Complete illustrated booklet HALF ANNA.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
5 CONCERTS
AT
GANDHARV
MAHA VIDYALAYA
SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY.
From 25th December to 1st Jan.
EVERY DAY 9-30 P. M.
Rates Rs. 3, 2, 1 As. 8.
Manager.

Special for the Congress Week
Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre,
Monday, 27th Dec., at 8-30 p.m.
RAKSHASHI MAHATWAKANKSHA
Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 8-30 p.m.
MANAPAMAN
RATES AS USUAL.
K. V. BHONSLEY,
Proprietor.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to
HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
2569 Elphinstone College, Fort.

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AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT

SPECIAL XMAS PROGRAMME

"THE LITTLE FLOWER GIRL"

3-Reel Coloured Drama

AND

"THE LOVE LIAR"

3-Reels.

4th Drama of "WHO PAYS?" SERIES

together with

LATEST GAZETTE.

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

6-30 P.M. **EXCELSIOR** 10 P.M.

Gen. Manager.....James McGrath.

To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A TERRIFIC SUCCESS

JOSEPH

BLASCHECK

The famous Entertainer described by the LONDON "TIMES" as the "GREATEST LIVING ENTERTAINER AND HUMORIST" supported by

MISS ALYCE AUSTIN

In an extensive repertoire of Humour and Music.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES, MONOLOGUES DUETS AND IMPERSONATIONS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

The Latest War Film

H. M. THE KING IN FRANCE.

A most unique and historical film remarkable picture in every way.

POPULAR PRICES.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Dedication to Art, Science, Music.

SECOND GREAT CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.

6-45 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

The gripping American Drama

A MAID OF THE WILD

A real human story, splendidly acted and photographed.

The long comic film

MAX IS LOVE-SICK

Featuring the inimitable idol of Paris.

Max Linder.

WINTER SPORTS

A film that was so successful on Christmas night that it could not be taken off.

THE KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE

an interesting topical picture.

The best theatre orchestra in the East under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond.

Prices: Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Tel: Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1266.

Perfection in Pathe-Play.

AN

ARCH VILLAIN

BY PATHE FRERES.

PARIS.

5,000 Feet.

A powerful emotional drama!

SHOWING:—Sat. 25th to 31st December 1915.

TIME:—7 p. m. 8-45 p. m. 10 p. m.

MATINEE:—5-15 p.m. every Sat. and Sun.

PRICES AS USUAL.

No Advance!!

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. A 13

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There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonal from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparations this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0, V.P.P. EXTRA.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Jama Masjid—BOMBAY.

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WAY TO ECONOMISE

All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc. at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .

English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Under wear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . . . .

NO BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME You want outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.

Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hossonally,

SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

HAKONE

"TANSAN" WATER

(MINERAL.)

Stands first of all other mineral waters, as it is the Best Drink.

If taken regularly it cures:—Kidney, Appendicitis Dyspepsia, Skin diseases. Keeps the bowels clean and increases digestive power. Renowned Doctors prescribe it for their patients.

Please get it to-day from:—

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Sole Agent:—T. HARA, Bombay.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

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PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

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N. S. GUNMAKER,

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool Dec. 24th.

New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Jan. 11.94+33
Mar. 12.23+27

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 24th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000
" Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" " to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York Jan. ..	11.92+ 7
Futures at New York Mar. ..	12.22+ 8
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.15+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	unchgd. 11.69
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	11.72+ 5
" " " March	12.10+ 7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	unchged. 7
Demand Bills	unchgd. 4.72.7/8
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	53 3/4—

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	219,000
" Exports to Great Britain	66,000
" " to France and Continent	42,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,668,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,383,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot 25 3/4—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Idle.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1/2
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1/2

Unchanged

Council Bills—Extra allotments.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 19,50,000 @ 1/4 3/32

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 24th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	Not received
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	....
American " " .....Not received	
Other " "	....
Total Sales.....	30,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	2,000
" Export	1,000
East Indian Export.....	....
" " Stock	41,000
" " Forwarded	1,400
" " Actual Export.....	100
" " Imports	....
" " Speculation	400
American Afloat	180,000
East Indian "	8,000
Total Afloat	231,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 24th.

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers 62/3+3d
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March Paid 61/0+6d

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Dec.-Jan. Sellers. unchgd 46/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Dec.-Jan. nomial unchgd. 70
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. unchgd. 77
Calcutta Linseed.—Not received
Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb. unchgd. 66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Sellers. 69/6+9d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers. unchgd. £13-5-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £100 1/4+£1
Standard Copper G.M.B. £84 5/8+10s
Copper Braziers unchgd. £114
Yellow Metal unchgd. 13 1/2
Hard Spelter Nominal. unchgd. 65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd —s
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie £4-18-0—6d

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 23rd.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta
December. New Crop 20
July-Sept. Nominal 17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi
December. 20/1 1/2
July-Sept. Nominal 17/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
December. New Crop 22
July-Sept. Nominal 19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December. New Crop 22/1 1/2
July-Sept. Nominal 19/1 1/2

Quotations, dated Dec. 24th for Java Sugar remain unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. 3/5+1d
Ceylon Rubber January. 3/8 1/4+1/4d

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B 8

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 25.

The disturbed conditions yesterday affecting the extreme southwest of the Bay have extended westwards and nearly general rain is reported to-day from southeast Madras, Pamban and Negapatam, each reporting three inches; Cuddalore one and Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly each three quarters. The weather has cleared in Kashmir.

Forecast:—An extension westwards of rainfall over south of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, Dec. 26.

Rain has continued in the south of the Peninsula, but the falls are not heavy; the chief amounts being Negapatam one and half inches; Octacamund and Kodaikanal one and Tinnevely three-quarters.

There is a considerable amount of cloud over the greater part of the country outside north-west India and the temperature is above normal in Rajputana, Central India and Bombay Deccan.

Forecast:—No large change.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 25th December 1915 was 30.130 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLACA.

Bombay, 24th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 911	inches.
Temperature of Air	70.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4	"
Dew Point	66 1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.715	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole cloud v=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82 9	"
Minimum do. do.	70.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,ESE,W,WNW,	
Movement of Wind do do —	121 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
SAT.	25	m 1 26	28 5	25	m 7 34	19 7
		1 16a	25 5		6 56a	17 1
SUN	26	m 1 55	24 1	26	m 8 9	19 6
		1 55a	25 2		7 24a	17 9
MON	27	m 2 26	27 8	27	m 8 45	19 5
		2 43a	24 11		8 0a	18 7
TU	28	m 3 1	27 2	28	m 9 26	19 3
		3 31a	24 8		8 51a	19 7
WED	29	m 3 42	26 8	29	m 10 17	18 11
		4 41a	24 7		9 55a	20 7
THUR	30	m 4 31	26 3	30	m 11 20	18 5
		6 0a	24 10		11 18a	21 5
FRI.	31	m 5 30	25 11	31	m 0 27a	17 8
		7 21a	25 7			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 25 (Saturday)	" 7h. 9m.	6h. 8m
" 26 (Sunday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 9m
" 27 (Monday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 9m
" 28 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 10m
" 29 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 10m
" 30 (Thursday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 11m
" 31 (Friday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—
Full Moon 1915 December 24d 6h 22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter " " 30d 0h 23-8 a.m.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F. M. Lang, Argyll and Sutherlands.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. Craig, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. I. S. Playfair, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Boar, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. T. A. Duggan, East Lancashires.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES KILLED.

Second-Lieut. V. A. W. Right, Essex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. R. H. Winter, South Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. T. J. Campbell, Medicals.

BALKANS CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Captain E. S. Grune, Bedfords.
Lieut. W. E. Gilliland, Norfolks.
Lieut. C. A. Martin, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. A. Morris, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. C. D. Jackman, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Jarvis, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. S. McDonald, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Turner, Dublin Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. R. Richards, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. R. G. Homo, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. M. Moloney, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. A. Townsend, Munster Fusiliers.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

NOW KILLED.

Capt. A. Jaques, West Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. E. C. Grey, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Harris, Engineers.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. A. W. Brown, Manchesters.

MISSING IN BALKANS.

Second-Lieut. D. J. Cowan, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieut. A. B. Marshall, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Sinclair, Cameronians.

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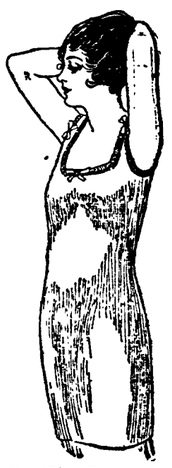
FOR LADIES.

We have a full stock of Natural Wool and Silk and Natural "Wolsey" underwear for Ladies and Children.

A special lot of these goods are offered at Half Price to reduce stock. Ask for "Wool-Silk and Wolsey."



No. 122.—Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests. Very highly mercerised and has the appearance of Silk, low neck and no sleeves, as sketch.

Price S. W. Rs. 2-8
" W. " 2-12
" O. S. " 2-15

No. 100.—Our poslaps neck of fine rib vesuh extra long shape, wtak well and most comfortable in wear. As. 10 each or 3 for Re. 1-12.

No. 129.—The Yankee Vest of finally ribbed Spun Cotton, in the new American Shape, with shorr sleeves. Does not shrint in washing.

Price, W. Rs. 1-8
" O. S. " 1-12
" E.O.S. " 1-15

THE "DUCHESS."

No. 123.—Ladies' Wool and Cotton Combinations of a very fine Wool and Cotton Mixture; which prevents shrinking. Pretty crochet top as sketch. Low neck, short sleeves.

Price, S. W. Rs. 5-12
" W. " 6-0
" O. S. " 6-8

Children's All Wool Cholera Belts, in White and Natural.

Sizes: 0 2 4 6 8
Price, Rs. 1, 1-4, 1-6, 1-8, 1-12 each.

No. 126.—Ladies Silk and Wool Combinations, very soft and warm to wear, splendid washing. High necks and short sleeves.

S. Women's Price, Rs. 7-15 pair.
W. Women's " " 8-8 "
O. S. Women's " " 9-4 "

No. 121.—The Princess Combination, or ladies of very fine ribbed cotton with pretty lace trimmed shoulder strap and front. Low neck, no sleeves.

Price, Rs. a

S. W. 3-15
W. 4-8
O. S. 4-15

CHILDREN'S F 102.

Children's all Wool vest of very soft finish wool, excellent washing and unshrinkable.

In low neck, short sleeves.

Size:	2	4
Chest	22	24
Re.	1-0	1-4

Size:	6	8
Chest	26	28
Re.	1-6	1-10

No. 208.—Pure Silk Vests with Silk lace tops, delightful in wear, in cream only. two qualities.

Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8-8 each.

No. 128.—Ladies' Silk and Woo Vests, just the thing for ladies travelling and for present wear in the tropics Stocked in

S. Women's, Price, Rs. 2-15 each.
Women's, Price, Rs. 3-4 each.

O. S. Women's, Price, Rs. 3-8 each.

E. O. S. Women's. Price, Rs. 3-12 each.

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MILK,
TOASTING, Etc.,
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KINGS BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.
STEEL BEAMS.

(Continued on Column 6.)

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIAL BANKS AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

PERMANENT MUSEUMS IN PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

The Saturday session of the Indian Industrial Conference were occupied with the discussion and adoption of a number of resolutions. The chief topics of discussion were Government purchase of Stores, Industrial Banks, Cottage Industries and the establishment of permanent commercial museums in all Presidency towns.

The Indian Industrial Conference resumed its sittings on Saturday morning in the Congress "pandal", Sir Dorab Tata presiding.

Mr. J. K. Mehta submitted to the Conference a list of the papers sent in to the Secretary and to be published by the Conference.

The following resolution was moved from the Chair and unanimously carried:

This Conference is of opinion that Indian commercial attaches should be appointed to principal British Consulates to look after Indian commercial interests, and that standing museums of Indian products should be maintained at these consulates and also at London. The Conference welcomes the creation of the post of trade commissioner for India in London and hopes that it will be a permanent one held by persons, preferably Indian, fully conversant with Indian Commercial and Industrial conditions.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF LOCALLY MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Mr S. E. Warden moved:

"That this Conference earnestly urges the Government to purchase all their requirements as far as practicable from this country and to put their resolution of 1909 regarding the same more and more into effect."

Mr. S. E. Warden, in moving the resolution, said:

Government have very generously recognized the principle that so far as it is desirable and practicable stores and other similar articles required by the Government Departments should be purchased locally and should be of local manufacture. This question can thus be divided into two parts. We will take the last first and with regard to it we may mention that articles of local manufacture, though they are not too many, yet they are of sufficient importance and volume as could be patronised by the Government Departments if there was an earnest desire to do so. For large and heavy materials required for Railways and other works the country at present is not very well equipped, but there are many minor articles which the Government can safely purchase from local manufacture, and thus fulfil to a very great extent the two qualifications viz. that they are cheaper than the imported articles and are of good quality. To do this would be giving a direct help to the economical developments of the country.

The other question which remains to be considered is the purchase in India of all such articles as are not manufactured in the country, but are imported here and which could be supplied to the Government by the importing houses in India not only promptly, and on the spot when required, but as it generally believed at much less cost than the Government have to pay for purchases of such soores through the Stores Department of the Secretary of State in England. There may have been some justification, some years ago for the creation and the maintenance of that expensive department, but during recent years commerce has so greatly developed that large importing houses in India keep a stock of such stores as are indented for by the Indian Government through the agency of the Stores Department in England. The maintenance of Stores Department alone costs a considerable sum of money which would be saved if all the purchases were made from the local merchants.

Further, as has been very well experienced in various quarters, there has been considerable delay in obtaining supplies from the Stores Department in England, which all would be avoided, if Government indents were placed with local importing houses who could execute them promptly and effectively and cheaply. Many a time Government resolutions have been very sympathetically expressed, but they have been hedged round by so many provisions and qualifications, that they are only good on the paper on which they are printed, but have no practical and effective value of their own. Time has now arrived when fair dealing should be meted out to India, her commerce increased, her industries developed, and she must be placed on a self reliant footing. It has been very well observed and justly so that, India is a good deal backward in development of important industries, but as is recently proved by the establishment of large industries of iron, India is on the right way to start industrial concerns indifferent directions for manufacturing great many of the articles for which she is at present dependent upon foreign countries The great draw-back is one of trained and expert knowledge of the various industries, but it is satisfactory to observe that an effort is being made in different parts of India and with sufficient encouragement we have no doubt, she will, in due course, be able to place herself in a prominent position so far as the development of the industries is concerned.

There are many important lessons to be learnt from the way in which the Japanese have taken advantage of her present position and with sufficient encouragement it is hoped, that India will, to some extent, compete with Japan in the various articles which she has been sending to India in increasing quantities from day to day. India being an agricultural country from times immemorial with men experienced in handicrafts only and having not had any previous experience of large industries carried on with Joint Stock Capital, the capitalist class being as a rule timid and contented with earning interest on their funds they have now turned their attention to develop industries which may in course of time bring in not only a fair return on capital invested but at the same time benefit the country and develop its hidden resources.

Mr. B. V. Mehta, seconding the resolution, said it was not fair to this country that Government should go abroad to buy articles which couid be had locally. It was the duty of Government to support and develop indigenous industries.

Mr. M. G. Thacker supported the resolution, which was carried.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Dr. C. S. Thokore moved the following resolution: "This Conference is of opinion that it is in the interests of the progress and well-being of the country that efforts should be made both by the Government and the public for the starting and reviving of various minor and cottage industries."

Dr. Thakore urged the necessity of a central organisation to control the industry in the country. There must be popular patronage and Government could help the industry by opening industrial schools throughout the country. India's industries would die out if they continued neglecting to support them.

Mr. S. S. Mehta, seconding the resolution, said they became day by day conscious of the fact that Materialism would not long hold out against the Idealism of India. Everywhere in this country there was a growing desire felt to regulate the life of the people to suit the land; and accordingly Home and Cottage industry or domestic industry was bound to be revived and re-established. The satisfying of the primary animal wants—hunger, thirst, cold, heat, etc., were common to the East and the West; but it should be remembered also in connection with this commonplace truth, that after the common needs were satisfied, there were others, viz., æsthetic, intellectual and moral wants, that as well demanded satisfaction. India had never learnt to see in economic efficiency the end of all civilization. India felt and had been feeling that wealth was not adequate to the perfecting of culture. It had been proved even on the ground of economy that there was always room and scope for small industries, since they could not be filled up by larger ones. Cottage industry or any home industry as such, had a decided advantage over larger industries in so far as the producer in the former was well aware of the real needs and wants of his market. The hand-loom industry was sure to thrive in many parts of India if it was properly organised.

Mr. Rungum supported the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

STANDING EXHIBITIONS IN PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas moved the following resolution:—"This Conference, while welcoming the principle introduced by the Commercial Department, of the Government of India, of holding exhibitions at principal cities in India, begs to suggest that there should be standing exhibitions of this nature at all the Presidency towns and important trade centres."

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas said there was some opposition at the meeting of the Subjects' Committee to this resolution. It was contended that these exhibitions might be useful in the western countries where people took advantage of them but that in India it would be so much money wasted. The majority, however, decided to bring forward the resolution. The speaker was of opinion that the time had come when they should train people in this country to take advantage of these exhibitions. These did the same kind of work as museums, of which the development had synchronised with the advance in education. The Committee in Bombay had decided to have a standing exhibition in the city. The Government, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and others had promised help in the collection of exhibits. When collected, these articles would be placed in a big hall, where the manufacturers in the Presidency could go and see whether they could not make similar articles themselves.

Mr. C. N. Pandya seconded the resolution, which was carried.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved: "That the Conference is of opinion that as systematic development of industries cannot be carried on without sound financial aid and proper guidance, it is necessary to make effort for the establishment of Industrial Banks, similar to those found in foreign countries."

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said:—I had the occasion to refer to this subject at the last session of this Conference. Since then the problem of the advancement of Indian industries has entirely changed as a consequence of the conditions created by the great war. We are all anxious not to miss this great and rare opportunity for the development of the industries but, we feel, that we cannot forget that our undertakings, however promising they might otherwise appear to be, would be of no practical value if the most important factor in the advancement of industries is not properly tackled. The industries we all wish to be established and promoted require at their initial stage expert advice and information and proper guidance. But, unlike the Tatas, all enthusiasts, if I may so call them, are not in a position to obtain adequate financial aid. Organised financial aid, as you know only too well, is thus necessarily the life-breath of all industrial undertakings. In a lecture before the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain it was pointed out that "men with brains and character and a reasonable initial capital can obtain privately from any English bank all the capital which the development of their enterprise may require." But those are conditions obtaining in England. Our country is but just industrially awakened and our capital is proverbially shy. It is therefore our greatest difficulty to obtain even that reasonable initial capital for the development of our various industrial enterprises. We cannot profitably go to our capitalists because they are naturally anxious to demand exorbitant interest. That is not all. The capitalists are usually too busy with their schemes of quite a different character, and we cannot expect their individual resources to meet with the demands of all sorts of industrial enterprises. Whereas in a joint-stock banking concern it would be the business of the Board and the managers to look out for persons who are in need of securing capital at a reasonable rate of interest. The industrial expert will thus work hand-in-hand with the capitalists whose resources are placed at the disposal of these banks. Let this be accomplished. Our most difficult problem would then no longer exist. The difficulties and the heart-burning that exist at present between the technologist and the capitalist would then be removed. The idea of founding industrial banks is certainly new to our country as was only too apparent from the nature of the discussion that took place last evening. It is but natural that it may not at first meet with universal approval. That is to be expected of all new undertakings. When the idea of Co-operative Credit Banks was first promulgated in this country it was received with derision and grave doubts. Its successful working has now convinced us that, if these banks are under efficient control and management, they leave no room for doubt about their future. These banks have, and will, prove a rare boon to the heavily indebted peasantry of India. The aim of our industrial banks would be to raise capital at advantageous rates for purposes of financing various industrial undertakings started by societies or companies or individuals, on lines generally followed by the Co-operative Credit Banks. I realise that, as in the latter case, great caution is necessary in granting loans. There should be an effective and proper watch in order that these loans may not be misapplied For this reason one of our primary difficulties would be that of picking out men of pronounced abilities for the management of our proposed industrial banks. This difficulty can, to a great extent, be met with by adopting a system of management which, for their guidance, provide for expert advisers having practical experience in the several industries and also for the advice of business of known abilities. This is what has actually been followed in Germany. There the Board of Directors of German Industrial Banks is, as a rule, composed of men who have been connected for several years with the different industries. Such an able, well-balanced and experienced body would be fully competent to safeguard the interests of the investor. Not only will it act as a deterrent to wild and chimerical schemes and undertakings, but it will prove a strong impetus to the establishment and development of healthy industrial enterprises. It would further be able to control and support the various industries in their nascent state and we shall then, under the circumstances, no longer hear of the prospects of any industry being ruined by inexperienced enthusiasts. These industrial banks with the aid of boards of the character mentioned above are bound to put a stop to all Utopian schemes, and in due course of time they will be in a position to utilise all the available capital, energy and talents of the country for industrial development. It was Prof. Louis, the eminent English scientist who, about a year ago, emphasised the importance of industrial banks. "In Germany," he remarked, "they had a large number of industrial banks, banks that were prepared to subsidise industries, even young and growing industries, almost to any extent and unquestionably that had been an enormous advantage to German industry." Until industrial banks of the nature sketched above are established in this country for rendering systematic financial aid, industrial surveys, Government Committee, and paltform oratory would be nothing if not sheer waste of energy.

Mr. K. H. Vakil seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The following resolution was then moved from the Chair and carried:—

"That in regard to the constitution proposed at Madras it is resolved that the following Committee should be appointed to draft the constitution of the Indian Industrial Conference and report not later than the 31st March 1916."

On the motion of Mr. Gopal Menon, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, a Standing Committee was appointed for the year 1916 to advise the General Secretary on all matters and to carry on the work of the Conference, and the Hon. R. B. R. N. Mudholkar was appointed General Secretary of the Indian Industrial Conference and Mr. M. B. Sant, Assistant Secretary, and the Conference appealed to the public for a sum of Rs. 8,000 to carry on the work of the Conference.

Mr. Gopal Menon said Rao Bahadur Mudholkar was the life and soul of the Conference, which owed its existence to him.

On the motion of Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, seconded by Dr. Iyer, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee, Secretaries and Volunteers.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said Bombay had claimed the title of *Urbs Prima in Indis* for itself and the general feeling in the country is that Bombay deserved that title, though there were some jealous cities, which disputed the claim. Whenever people from other parts of the country came to Bombay during the Congress week, they always found the city really *urbs prima in Indis* and found fellowship and hospitality generously extended to them.

Sir Dinshah Petit, Chairman of the Reception Committee, thanked the Conference for the resolution they had passed. He said much of the credit for the success of this sessions of the Conference was due to Mr. J. K. Mehta.

Lala Harkishen Lal then moved a hearty vote of thanks to the President, which was carried with acclamation.

SIR DORAB TATA'S REPLY.

Sir Dorab Tata, thanking the Conference for the vote of thanks, said he was deeply touched at the kind words that had been said about him. When proposing his election to the Chair, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mudholkar had painted him in colours so brilliant that he (Sir Dorab Tata) failed to recognise himself in that portrait (Laughter). But he took it that their acceptance of those kind remarks meant that the credit was due not so much to what he had personally done but to the firm which he represented and which only carried out the work supported by his father (Loud Applause). He wished his father had been alive to see the work he had started continued. His late father had large ideas and had a mind which carried him in advance of his countrymen. He lived fifty years before his time (Applause). The speaker and his brother were carrying on some of the schemes originated by their father. The speaker had great pleasure in presiding over the deliberations of the Conference as it had given him an opportunity of meeting distinguished men from all parts of the country and he had learnt a great deal from what they had said.

Sir Dorab Tata, continuing, said: "I am glad to see that some of the young men have come forward and I only hope that they will not be content with giving their views on public occasions like the present, but will try to give practical effect to all they have said. What we want is action. The greatest success is obtained when whatever you do is done with all your heart and soul."

INDUSTRIES AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Sir Dorab went on to say: "There are one or two remarks in the speech I delivered yesterday that I should like to refer to, I realize that when I read my speech there were many things that might be objected to by people who thought differently. I know these persons are perfectly earnest in their opinions just as I am in mine. Mr. Jehangir Petit referred to the remarks that I made about the part that political aspirations played in the advancement of India. I think that he must have misunderstood me to a certain extent, for he said that I placed political success second to industrial progress. I think that if you read my speech you will see that I said: 'I am as ardent a supporter of national aspirations as anybody else and I wish to see our people advance in the direction of self-government as much as anybody else,' but I said 'are you sure that the means which you are employing is the best calculated to attain that end?' Political aspirations would not alone take you to their goal and you must place industrial efforts side by side with the political and they would reach the goal quicker. As I pointed out in my speech the two horses are begotten by the same father,—Education I may have my own opinon as to which horse will do the work best, that will be the industrial horse. I think that Mr. Petit would rather have seen the political placed first tandem-wise instead of side by side, but though it would be first it would be the other horse that would be doing the most work.

QUESTION OF EMPLOYMENT.

"One other point is that I said there are some young men who, when seeking work, are disappointed because they did not get the kind of appointment they wanted. They wanted to be overseers and assistant-managers straight off. I know that the men who have risen in their line are not those who began at the middle, but at the bottom of the ladder. Mr. Perim, the consulting engineer to my firm, whose salary is now not less than the Viceroy's began his career as a coal shover with a negro as partner, I admit it is the duty of all employers of labour to encourage indigenous talent, but we must have expert foreign labour when we cannot get it in this country. When we do get it here we can replace foreign labour, as we have already done in the Tata factory at Nagpur."

Sir Dorab concluded by thanking the Managing Committee of the Congress for placing the magnificent pandal at the disposal of the Conference, and he hoped that the present sittings would result in practical and good work. He then declared the Conference dissolved.

Three hearty cheers were then given for Sir Dorab Tata, and the Conference dissolved.

ALL HINDU DINNER.

We have received the following communication from the Secretaries of the All Hindu Dinner Committee:—

As has been previously announced the All Hindu Dinner will be held to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Muzafferabad Hall, near the Grant Road Tram Terminus. Several guests from out-stations who have expressed their desire to join the dinner are hereby requested to attend the dinner without waiting for invitation cards which may not reach them at the address given by them. Invitation cards if required can be obtained from the Secretaries at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Bombay.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C 12

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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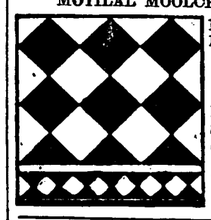

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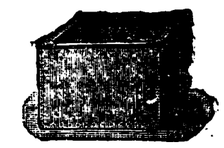

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BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

GREAT GATHERING AT BENARES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Dec. 25.

The whole Hindu population of this holy city had been astir for days past with preparations for the Mahamindesan of the Mahamandal. Their Highnesses of Tippera and Dungarpur have arrived and other Chiefs are coming, while representatives have been deputed by over thirty States and several sacerdotal heads, including Sringeri. The Ruling Chiefs are guests of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. The proceedings opened to-day at 8 a.m. with the inaugural ceremony of "Maharudra Yagna" which will take several days and which is being performed to bring divine blessings on the King-Emperor and the Empire and victory to the Allied forces. At about mid-day a magnificent procession of Vedas started from the Mahamandal headquarters. The lines of horsemen, foot soldiers, both British and of Benares State, and the gorgeous retainers of the Maharaja of Benares and other Chiefs carrying silver and gold sticks and other glittering paraphernalia, accompanied by vast crowds of all Hindu races and classes in gala raiments of the colours of the rainbow and by numerous superbly caparisoned elephants, camels and chargers, with the "kirtan" parties and "bhajan" choirs at intervals with music of various sorts, all making up a memorable scene in the dazzling sunshine. The first sitting of the Mahabhibashan began to-day at 4 p.m., under the president of the Maharaja of Benares and was attended by hundreds of delegates and visitors. After the presidential address a resolution was put from the chair humbly tendering loyal and dutiful homage of the assembly, representing Hindus of all India, to His Majesty and devotion to His Majesty's person and Throne, and also respectfully intimating the performance of the "Yagna" for divine blessings on the King-Emperor and Empire and divine intercession for victory. The resolution was carried by acclamation. Sanads of honours for literary distinction and scholarship were then conferred on deserving persons.

His Highness and gathering finally adjourned to view the Exhibition of works of art, industrial models and antiquities collected together.

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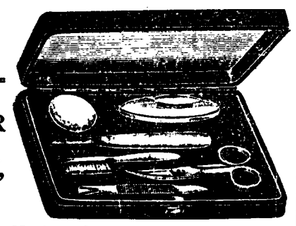

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND WAR WORKERS.

HIGHER WAGES BAD FOR THE STATE.

A conference of trade unions engaged in the production of war munitions was held on November 30 at Central Hall, Westminster, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Henderson, President of the Board of Education.

The conference was called to hear a statement from the Minister of Munitions regarding the proposed Bill to amend the Munitions Act. Fifty-five trade unions were represented.

The proceedings opened with a lengthy statement from two Labour representatives —Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., and Mr. E. Button, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers—who urged that the Act was working very unsatisfactorily from the workmen's standpoint.

Mr. Lloyd George replied in a speech that occupied an hour. His remarks were frequently greeted with cheers, and there were roars of laughter when he made a palpable hit. On the whole, however, his address was of a serious nature.

The Minister of Munitions said he had considered fully the amendments which had been submitted by the trade unions. To some of them he was frankly sympathetic. To others he had strong objection. There were three interests involved in the working of the Act—the State the employer and the workman. Each approached the position from divergent points. They, the delegates of the trade unions, might claim to represent one million workers, but he, as a responsible Minister, represented the State with its 45 millions. The interests of a class were subordinate to the interests of the State as a whole.

CHIEF BUSINESS TO WIN THE WAR.

The representatives of the workers must remember that the present business was to win the war, and any hardship which might fall on the workers at home was little compared with the dangers and difficulties experienced by the men in the trenches. There were three million men in the Army, and a million of these were undergoing the horrors of war at the front.

The question, continued Mr. Lloyd George, had been raised as to the onerous position involved when a workman desired to leave his employment to better his position—either owing to an obnoxious foreman or to the opportunity of proceeding to a new situation which would provide him with increased wages. He could understand that there were cases of real hardships with which he would be prepared to deal. But he would not hold out any hope that he could accept the proposed amendments relating to this matter, nor could he associate himself with the sentiment which underlay their proposals.

A soldier in the trenches could not appeal for his discharge certificate. He could not say that the position in the trenches was so dangerous that he wished to go back three or four miles to the rear out of the way of danger. Nor, in his opinion, should the workman be entitled to leave unless there were circumstances of a compelling nature.

NOT A TIME FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Dealing with the wages aspect of the question, Mr. Lloyd George made it clear that the Government could not sanction a general transfer of workmen, however much the employers were anxious to obtain supplies of skilled labour. The manufacturers, he said, were not the ruling factors. Large increases in wages did not affect them so much as they did the State as a whole. They could probably pay substantial increases in order to secure the most able men, but the State could not afford, at this time, to allow wages to advance according to the ordinary law of supply and demand. It was essential to the interests of the nation that the greatest economy should be pursued in the life of the nation, and continued increases in wages defeated that object.

"PEACE" MEETING BROKEN UP.

SPEAKERS THROWN OFF PLATFORM.

Extraordinary scenes of uproar and violence greeted the attempt of the Union of Democractic Control to hold a meeting at the Memorial Hall on Nov. 29. A considerable amount of hostile publicity had been given beforehand, and several thousand people, most of them in a decidedly aggressive mood, had assembled in the hope of entering the building.

Before 7-30, however, the time at which the meeting was advertised to start, the public found the doors closed, although only about 150 persons were inside. Of these the great majority were Canadian and Australian soldiers, some of them armed with duplicate tickets.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence was to have presided, and Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., E. D. Morel, Charles P. Trevelyan, M.P., and Robert Williams were among the speakers announced. The appearance of these gentlemen on the platform, however, was the signal for a concerted rush.

Asphyxiating gas, in the form of large "stink bombs," was launched, and then the soldiers and students took the platform by a strong assault. There was a centre party, supported by a right and left flank, according to accepted military tactics. The ladies distributing leaflets were considerably alarmed, but no attack was directed on them.

Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Macdonald were dragged or thrown bodily down the stairs of the platform. The other speakers precipitately retired, and declared the meeting abandned.

Meanwhile, hand-to-hand fights were taking place in all parts of the building, and cheers and counter-cheers were asked for and given on behalf of the Allies.

On the platform, an ex-captain, well known as a Trafalgar-square recruiting speaker, proposed a resolution in favour of the rejection of any peace terms except those dictated by ourselves, and other extempore speeches were made by soldiers.

It was stated that among those who had taken part in the storming of the platform were a Scotsman, an Irishman, an Englishman, a Canadian, an Australian, and a New Zealander

Outside the building the great crowd was in complete ignorance of the dramatic turn events had taken inside. But it beguiled the time by holding protest meetings against the Government's laxity in allowing the continuance of such meetings, and in singing the National Anthem.

It was stated that the proprietors of the Memorial Hall have now decided to refuse to let it for similar meetings in the future.

On leaving the Memorial Hall the crowd lined up and marched up Fleet-street to Trafalgar-square.

THE EXODUS FROM SERBIA.

BRITISH NURSES IN THE GREAT RETREAT.

I met to-day Matron Miss Annadale, of South Africa, and Sister Lewis, of England, two of the members of the British Red Cross party who have arrived here from Serbia, writes Reuter's correspondent from Salonica, under date No. 30.

Notwithstanding the ordeal, which must have tried their nerves and energies to the utmost, the party arrived at Salonica all well, but with nothing but the clothes they were wearing, having had to cast away their kit on the road from Prizrend.

Miss Annandale said that the unit was attached to the Second Serbian Army defending Pirot (S. E. of Nish,), which they left the day before the Bulgarians entered the place, although they were most anxious to remain behind to continue their work.

The Serbian Commander, however, insisted upon their accompanying the retreating army. All the wounded had to be abandoned, to the great grief of the nursing staff.

WOUNDED IN BULLOCK-CARTS.

The fighting around Pirot was of the most desperate kind. Miss Annandale spoke enthusiastically of the bravery of the Serbian soldiers. The wounded were simply marvellous. Their patience and endurance surpassed everything. Many men passed 18 hours in bullock-carts before reaching a dressing-Station, and yet not a murmur was heard.

The sights the party witnessed in the retreat from Pirot, Miss Annandale said, would not easily be forgotten. The retreating Serbian army was driving Austrian prisoners before it. Food was running short and all were suffering considerably in this respect. As an instance, Miss Annandale mentioned that Austrian prisoners were seen eating the bark of trees.

On their long tramp, the members of the unit ran short of provisions, one small black loaf being divided between six, but on their arrival at Dibra they met the British Naval detachment which did such excellent work in Serbia.

RATIONS SHARED WITH SAILORS.

The sailors supplied them with a portion of their own rations. Dead and wounded soldiers were seem on the roadside.

The unit lost their tent, worth £1,000, their instruments costing some £300, and their cars. The latter had to be abandoned at Diamkula, the first station after leaving Prizrend on the way to Dibra.

From Liumkula the party tramped to Dibra the journey taking seven days with two days' rest. Twenty-four miles were covered in one day. The tramping through the mud was most fatiguing and difficult. The nights were spent in barns and road side huts with earth and cobbles for a bed.

The party are returning to England although they are most desirous of being attached to the British Army in the Balkans. Indeed, their experience in Serbia would well fit them for such work.

THE PARTY WHICH ESCAPED.

The British Red Cross party which has come safely through from Serbia consists of 17 women and 11 men, including Dr. Hartnell Bevis and Dr. Suters of the 1st British Field Hospital (which has been in Serbia since April 1), Sister Lewis, Dr. Sim, and other surgeons, dressers, and nurses.

They appear none the worse for their terrible experience.

A party in charge of the British Vice-Consul at Nish, which reached Salonica this morning after a roundabout journey through Albania, had a very trying time on the long journey.

The party walked for nine days over snow-clad mountains, frightful roads, or wreatched tracks, and finally arrived at Dibra, where they managed to procure carriages which brought them to Monastir.

Many of the Serbian refugees encountered on the way must, according to members of the party, succumb from cold and hunger on the long journey to a place of refuge in Greek territory, Albania being excluded for two reasons—firstly, because of the scarcity of food, and, secondly, because of the hostility of the Albanians.

A large number of Serbian refugees of all classes are continually arriving at Salonica from different parts of Serbia, and where these unfortunate people are going to be housed in a town already full to overflowing is a problem not easily solved.

The number of destitute is great, and help is urgently needed.

Three Khalassis of the Calcutta fire brigade were suffocated on Thursday night by fumes from a straw stacks fire which had been extinguished by the brigade. They and eight others were engaged in turning over smouldering straw to prevent it catching fire and it is assumed that they lay down since. The other men were unaffected.

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The perfume of the Lotus flower—renowned symbol of sweet scents—surpassing all others in delicacy and charm, Hasu-no-Hana is dainty, lasting and wonderfully refreshing.

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Hasu-no-Hana is also sold in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original scent.

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The uses to which **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** can be put are innumerable.

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A Royal Food for your Baby

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Madrid.

"I am very pleased to state that the English product Glaxo" "(the special Infants' Food) has given excellent results in" "every instance where I have recommended it. It is very" "easy of digestion, even with children suffering from any" "gastric irregularities, and is of most marvellous nutri-" "tive power in first infancy, nothing in the way of a" "substitute being at all possible."

Glaxo is a complete food for all Babies, because it contains the same quantity of bone-making, brain-building and muscle-producing material as healthy breast milk.

Glaxo is made ready for Baby by adding hot water only—**do not add either milk or cream.** In two minutes Baby's Glaxo is ready, so simply done that a child can do it.

Glaxo is so similar to breast milk, that you can give Baby breast milk and Glaxo in turn, without any harm to Baby.

Ask your Doctor!

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BRILLIANT PROCESSION.

REMARKABLE SCENES IN THE STREETS.

Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, President-elect of the 30th Session of the Indian National Congress arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon and was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome by the people of Bombay. The train was timed to arrive at 1-30 p.m. and large crowds assembled on the platform and the adjoining open space to accord him a welcome. But the train was late and arrived at 4-15 p.m. by which time the compound of the Victoria Terminus was full of one seething mass of humanity. Almost all the leading Congressmen from the different parts of India, as well as several prominent members of the Moslem League were present on the platform, including the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the League; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; the Hon. Mr. M. N. Samarth; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar; Mr. H. A. Wadya; Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Mr. J. N. Bahadurji; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. Kamat; the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; the Hon. Mr. Upasani; Mr. N. V. Gokhale; Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. M. K. Azad; Mr. Umar Sobhani; Mr. D. A. Khare; Mr. D. G. Dalvi; Mr. G. K. Gadgil; Mr. G. K. Deodhar and many others. About 350 Congress Volunteers under Mr. R. G. Munsiff were present at the station to look after the arrangements.

As the train conveying Sir S. P. Sinha steamed into the station, the crowds broke out into loud and continued cheering for the President-elect, who on alighting was received by the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Samarth and others, and garlanded. The crowds were so large that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the President-elect could find his way to the beautifully-decorated motor car which was waiting to take him to the Jai Mahal on the Nepean Sea Road.

THE PROCESSION.

A procession was formed, about fifty cyclist volunteers leading. The first guide-car was occupied by the Captain of the volunteers and others. This was followed by the car conveying the President-elect, with whom were seated the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia, and others. In the cars that followed were seated the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and leading members. As the President's car emerged out of the station compound he was greeted with loud cheering by still larger crowds that had assembled outside. The procession which was formed of more than fifty carriages then passed along Hornby Road to the Crawford Market. Here the shopkeepers had profusely decorated their their business premises with flags bearing inscriptions of welcome to the President-elect. The procession next entered Sheikh Memon Street, Moti Bazaar and Javeri Bazaar, where again large crowds greeted Sir S. P. Sinha. Flowers were simply showered upon the President-elect and pearls were showered by the Javeri Mandal. The President's car was by this time quite full of flowers and garlands and he had to stand up to let the people have a view of him. On the procession reaching Bhuleshwar, the most enthusiastic scenes were witnessed. Here the crowds were the largest of any place along the route. It was one seething mass of humanity and a long halt was made here. The scenes here recalled those when the late Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn drove through the town ten years ago, and the crowds were the biggest seen on any similar previous occasion except those when the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji drove through the town some years ago. Not only was the President's car now full of flowers but the three cars immediately following were similarly full. The scenes of enthusiasm which now ensued will long be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to witness them.

SPLENDID DECORATION AT BHULESHWAR.

The most characteristic feature of the decoration was that some of the shopkeepers had exhibited their wares in artistic wreathes which were hung across the road. The vegetable vendors had vegetable wreaths; sweet-meat shop-keepers, their sweets and so on.

A fancy garland of cardamum was also presented to the President. The Gandhis of the locality had exhibited their wares in artistic wreaths which were also hung across the road, near the Khabutarkhana.

At Hirachand Building a band engaged by Mr. Motilal L. Marfatia played a triumphant March and the President was then garlanded by Mr. M. L. Marfatia and others. Here Mr. C. L. Marfatia, the secretary of the Aryan Union presented a bouquet of flowers on behalf of his Union and the people crowded there gave loud cheers for the President. The procession then proceeded further where the Jain Digambar Temple was also decorated with flags.

The president whilst travelling along Girgaum Back Road was also loudly cheered by the large crowds that had assembled there. The culmination came in Sandhurst Road which was packed with cheering crowds. Here the President-elect was again garlanded by several deputations amid prolonged cheering. From here the car conveying the President drove at a brisk rate and the President reached H. H. the Gaekwar's bungalow "Jai Mahal" on the Malabar Hill, shortly before 6 p.m.

The procession had taken nearly two hours to pass the route. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere and the parts of the town through which the President passed presented a most "gala" appearance. It appeared as if the whole of Bombay had turned out to welcome the President-elect of the Congress, who was greatly moved by the most enthusiastic welcome accorded him by the public of Bombay and who accepted the salutations of the immense crowds by continual bowing.

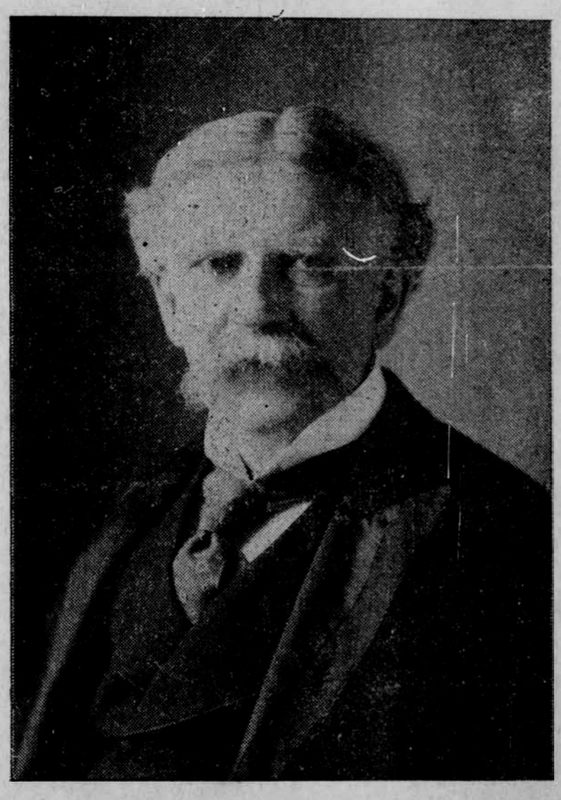
The route was decorated with a profusion of flags, arches and buntings. The flags and arches bore numerous inscriptions, the chief of which were: "Hail Mother-land; God Bless President of Congress; Welcome to Sir S. P. Sinha;" "Long Live King and Queen"; "Unity is strength. Hindus. Mahomedans, Parsis Christians are children of the same mother;" "Britain's cause is India's cause." "Rally round the Congress Flag, Children of Hind." and "India aspires to have her right place in the Empire."

THE LATE MR. G. K. GOKHALE.

DEPARTED LEADERS.

Photo by Messrs. Vernon & Co.

The latest photograph of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta taken a year before his death.



THE LATE SIR HENRY COTTON.

THANKS TO THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We take this opportunity, through the medium of your valued paper to express our deep sense of gratitude to all the merchants and public of our city who, in response to our request, have with extreme zeal and enthusiasm, welcomed Sir S. P. Sinha, our esteemed President of 30th Indian National Congress, on 25th instant.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd). HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSY,
Chairman, Procession Committee,
30, I. N. Congress.

(Sd.) MOTILAL VALLABHJI,
Secretary, Procession Committee,
30, I. N. Congress.

HINDU-MOSLEM ENTENTE.

All the members of the Reception Committees and Delegates of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, have been invited to meet the presidents of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League by Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons at an evening party to be held at Tardeo, Bombay, on Friday, the 31st December, at 9 p.m.

ALL-INDIA HINDU CONFERENCE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN THE CHAIR.

The All-India Hindu Conference met yesterday at the Madhav Baug, Bombay, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presiding. The attendance was large and among those present were the Maharaja of Kassimbazar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir P. D. Pattani, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, said this was the second Conference of its kind. He gave a history of the origin of the Conference. The organisers of the movement had succeeded in hitting upon a definition or a description of the word "Hindu." According to this ingenious description every person was recognised as a Hindu who called himself a Hindu and owned allegiance to any faith started in India. This, of course, included Hindu Sanatanists, Arya Samajists, Brahmos, Dev Samajists, Sikhs, Jains and Lingayats. The Conference was not to side with any particular system or school of thought and action and would observe perfect toleration towards all the different religious views. There was no doubt that a great scope existed in various directions for Hindus of all sorts to combine for genial Hindu interests. The All-India Hindu Sabha had appointed Committees for various purposes. Some of these Committees were already working. The speaker thought it was necessary to remove certain misunderstanding regarding the objects of the Sabha. There seemed to be some vague idea that this Hindu Conference had connection with the Hindu inter-caste dinner that was announced to be held in Bombay. This Conference as a Conference had absolutely no connection with that dinner. As to the assertion that it was impolitic and unpatriotic to start sectional movements, Sir Bhalchandra said this Sabha was started long after the other communities had started communal or racial clubs. It was when others were advancing their political and semi-political interests prejudicial to the Hindus, that the Panjab Hindu Sabha and the All-India Hindu Sabha were started. It was only when the Hindus believed bona-fide that their communal interests were unjustly and seriously affected that efforts were made to bring about greater union amongst the various classes of Hindus in Upper India. Besides the All-India Hindu Sabha had specially placed as one of its objects the promotion of good feelings between Hindus and other communities in India and to act in a friendly way with them. It showed that no antagonism was intended or would be encouraged by the Hindu Sabha against any other community.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was then elected President of the Conference. He said the main object of the Conference was to bring together the different sects of the Hindu community in one common fold and its motto was cosmopolitanism—the brotherhood of man—so as far as its relations with the other communities were concerned.

Resolutions were then passed, expressing loyalty to the Crown, wishing success to the British Arms, appreciating the services of H. E. Lord Hardinge, praying for an extension of his term of office, approving of the aims and objects of the All-India Hindu Sabha and its programme of work as chalked out at the Hardwar Conference, and deciding to form a Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha. It was also resolved that whilst abstaining from either identifying itself with or going against the Sanatan Dharm or the religious faith of any other section of the Hindu community it was the duty of the All-India Hindu Sabha to promote union and solidarity among the Hindus as a whole and to foster among them a spirit of co-operation for their common good. It was resolved to urge all Hindus to cultivate and maintain friendly relations with the other communities of India.

The Conference then adjourned till this morning.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Arya Samaj Anniversary, 3rd day.
All-Theistic Conference, 2nd day. Address by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and Principal Herema Chanda Maitsa, Prarthana Mandir 6 p.m.
All-India Hindu Conference, 2nd day, 8-30 a.m.
30th Sessions of Indian National Congress, Congress Pandal, 11 a.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: Right and Wrong," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, December 28.

Indian National Congress, 2nd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference.
All Hindu Dinner, 8-30 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy and Brotherhood," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 29.

Indian National Congress, 3rd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference, 2nd day.
All-India Jain Conference, Hira Baug.

THURSDAY, December 30.

All-India Temperance Conference, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road.
All-India Moslem League.
Indian Social Conference.
All-India Jain Conference, 2nd day, Hira Baug.

FRIDAY, December 31.

All-India Moslem League, 2nd day.
Garden Party by the Hindus of Bombay to the Members of the Moslem League.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograpa, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Notice to Corresponents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

GOVERNOR'S BAND AT VICTORIA GARDEN

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Band of His Excellency the Governor under the direction of E. A. Barratt, Esq., will play at the Victoria Gardens this evening the following programme of music, from 6 to 7-45 p.m. (S. T.):—

March ....."The White Czar." .....Lotter.
Waltz. ....."For Valour." .....Ancliffe.
Selection ..."The passing Show 1915" ...Finck.
Song ..."I hear you calling me" ...Marshall.
Melodie d'amair .....Wood.
Piccolo Solo ..."The deep blue sea" ...Brewer.
Selection of English songs .....Ar: Godfrey.
Two Step ....."Get out and Get under" Pether.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khyber with the Outward Mails of the 17th instant, arrived at Port Said, on the 25th idem.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—One Sambar (Cervus Aristotelis), by Mr. D. S. Proctoer of Dhulia, one Uryal (Ovis vignii), by the Captain and Officers of H. M. S. Dalhousie.

POONA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following matches were played on Saturday in the Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championship Tournaments:—

Single (Open):—(1) Wagle v. Trivadi 6—0, 6—0.
(2) Khare v. Duckworth, "walk over."
(3) Mohendak v. Utgikar, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.
(4) Chinmulgund v. Shah, 6—1, 6—1.
(5) Ragavi v. Shakoor, 6—0, 6—4.
(6) Fyzee v. Pardeshi, 7—5, 6—4.
(7) Shiveshwarkar v. Guvjikar, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles (For Hindus only)—(1) Joshi and Gupte v. Paranjpye and Mulay. 6—0. 6—0.

The first mentioned players won in each case.

POONA OPEN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

The ninth match in the Tournament held under the auspices of P. Y. C. Hindoo Gymkhana was played on Friday, between the Recreation Club and 2/2nd Hants Battery and ended in a win for the Battery by 4 goals to 0.

The eight match was replayed on Saturday and the 2/1Hants Battery defeated the Engineering College by goals to one.

Bombay, Dec. 25.

The Bombay market were closed owing to holidays.

"ALASTOR" READS THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA'S HAND.

Unique photograph of Maharaja and famous palmist and astrologist, who recent- foretold the Prince of Wale's narrow escape from death.

Alastor has been very busy of late giving readings of character at social events organised on behalf of the War Fe. Fund.

We publish a picture of him reading the hands of his Highness the Maharaja of Dharbanga at the time of his visit to Bankipore.

In the Astrological Manuscript he wrote during the month of June this year relating to the horoscope of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, he stated that His Royal Highness should be advised to act most discreetly (in whatever direction there may be an element of danger on the following days until the end of 1915:

July, 13—14—19—22—23—24—29th.
August, 1—2—3—6—10—13—16—17—20—27—29—30th.
September, 1—3—11—13—16—18—26—30th.
October, 1—10—15—16—21—23—24—29—31st.
November, 6—7—9—10—12—13—19—20—21—27—28—30th.
December, 1—3—4—5—10—11—13—17—21—26—28—30—31st.

His Royal Highness should be persuaded to remain calm, patent and self-possessed from October 21st to November 22nd for during that period he will surely be in danger of physical hurt or injury.

We have before us a copy of the "Sunday Herald", of November 7th containing an account of the Prince of Wales' very narrow escape at the front when a shrapnel shell burst close to his motor car soon after he had left it.

The chauffeur who was sitting in the car was killed. The account is illustrated by vivid photographs which were taken a few minutes after the tragic event and just before the Prince's return to his car.

This certainly gives a proof of the correct methods by which Alastor interprets the planetary positions in a horoscope.

We have also seen letters from officers at the Front whereby his forecasts have proved of much service.

Delegates to the Congress should consult Alastor before leaving Bombay. He is stopping at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Room 233.

THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA

BOMBAY HINDUS' ADDRESS.

At a crowded meeting of Hindus held on Saturday evening at the Madhav Baug, under the chairmanship of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the following address, which was enclosed in a silver casket, was presented to the Maharaja of Darbhanga on behalf of the Hindu community of Bombay. Prominent among those present on the occasion were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir P. D. Pattani, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, ex-Dewan of Bhavnagar, Mr. Ratansi Mulji and Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj:—

We, the Hindu citizens of Bombay, beg respectfully to offer to your Highness our most cordial welcome on this your Highness's visit to our city.

To every Hindu it must always be an occasion of the deepest satisfaction, as it is to us to-day, to greet your Highness as one of the ornaments of our community, as the most honoured and distinguished champion and upholder of the noble doctrines, tenets and practices of our revered Sanatana Dharma, as a type and model of a truly educated Hindu, combining harmoniously as your Highness does, all that is worthy and good in our ancient religion and usages, with all that is of use and benefit in Western training and culture, and, above all, as the greatest representative and leader of Hindu Society in our land. As such it is our pleasure and privilege to greet your Highness to-day and to give expression to our humble but sincere appreciation of the many and valuable services your Highness has rendered to Hindu religion and Society from time to time, as also to the feelings of gratitude and admiration that well up in our hearts, as we stand face to face, once again, with such an eminent leader of our religion as your Highness.

We trust your Highness will permit us to take this opportunity of testifying to the deep debt of gratitude under which your Highness has placed the entire Hindu community by your Highness's disinterested and devoted labours that have brought about a most satisfactory solution of questions of the greatest religious importance to our community; we refer to the Ganga Irrigation Weir Scheme at Hardwar, and the opening made at the dam in our sacred mother Ganga at Narora in Bulandsahar District. The former scheme was threatening an interruption in the free flow of mother Ganges at the sacred Tirtha of Haridwar, and created great agitation in our community. It is to your Highness that we owe the very satisfactory solution of that knotty question so that the sacred stream now flows without interruption at beautiful Haridwara. For the long period of forty years the flow of the Ganges was entirely blocked by the dam at Narora, and it was once again your Highness's devoted enthusiasm and earnest zeal that secured an opening at that place and ensured after an interval of forty years, the free, uninterrupted flow of the holiest river in our land from the foot of the Himalayas, past the sacred towns of Benares and Prayag, to Saugor islands where the blessed stream joints the waters of the ocean. Not a single Hindu in the land, worthy of the name, whose heart must not throb with sacred joy and gratification at these remarkable results, which a Hindu of your Highness's high position, vast influence and remarkable abilities could alone achieve. For preserving thus the sanctity of the sacred stream the Hindu world must always feel grateful to your Highness and the blessings of Ganga Mata will ever be pouring on your Highness's devoted head.

It is again through your Highness's unremitting labours and valued support that we, Hindus, have succeeded in securing from our benign Rulers the boon of the Hindu University, an institution which while providing for our youths all that is best in Western education and culture will, at the same time, guard against the unpardonable neglect of our own ancient lore and the most ruinous disregard of those high spiritual principles and profound religious practices which constitute the bedrock on which our hoary civilization has been standing for centuries and millenia, and with the aid of which it has successfully defied the ravages and inroads of time, as it has also survived the conquest of various and numerous incoming nations. Your Highness has, with keen insight, grasped the dangers of a purely intellectual training and has succeeded in securing for us, Hindus, a system of education that shall provide culture to the evolution as well as growth to the intelligence, while it will crown both these with the blessings of an unfolded spiritual nature. It will be for our progeny to reap the rich harvests of your Highness's sowing in the fields of true education, and every generation that will be blessed with the fruits of the Hindu University will be profoundly indebted to your Highness for the leading part your Highness has taken in making that beneficent institution an accomplished fact.

We rejoice also to notice that this our city, far as it is from your Highness's residence, has not been without its share of the princely support your Highness has been extending to all large and genuine industrial institutions in our country. That the immense wealth with which your Highness has been blessed is constantly flowing throughout our land in industrial streams and channels that will promote that economic well-being and prosperity of India, is a matter to which, with your Highness's permission, we may also make reference as one that calls for the country's unmixed gratitude and admiration.

Not content with the remarkable achievements which your Highness's indefatigable labours have already recorded, your Highness is now touring the country on a mission that should call forth the unstinted admiration of all true Hindus. The promotion of religious unity amongst the various sects and denominations of Hindus that inhabit the distant provinces of this vast peninsula the emphasis your Highness is justly endeavouring to lay on the main spiritual truths and ethical precepts of the Vedika Dharma that should form welcome meeting ground for all Hindus alike, and the worthy attempts of your Highness to re-establish and renovate our ancient Varnashrama Dharma, all these are matters of sincere congratulation to all lovers of our ancient religion and philosophy, and we take this opportunity of respectfully conveying to your Highness our deep appreciation of the great and benevolent task that your Highness has so willingly imposed upon yourself, and in which we crave leave to wish your Highness every success.

The remarkable idea which your Highness's fertile mind has conceived of having a common Hindu prayer for our gracious King-Emperor is one that is sure to meet with cordial response everywhere, is it is one that will certainly strengthen and deepen the feelings of loyalty to the British throne which we so deeply entertain.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA'S REPLY.

The Maharaja made the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you most cordially for the very kind address which you have been good enough to present to me this evening. Let me assure you that it has given me great pleasure to meet you all once again and to be a witness to the keen interest you evince in matters touching the well-being of our community.

I need hardly tell you how gratified I feel at the fact that my humble endeavours for the advancement of Hindu religion and Society have met with your kind and generous appreciation and at the reassuring idea that I have at my back in such work as I am undertaking the goodwill and sincere support of my Hindu brethren, which I find such cogent evidence in to-day's gathering, specially gratifying is your eloquent expression of joy at what, by the blessings of Providence, it pleased the Viceroy to secure to us the uninterrupted flow of the sacred river Ganges in Aryavarta. We must always be thankful to his Excellency for the very sympathetic spirit in which he has considered questions touching our religious sentiments and aspirations.

I am glad that you have formed a definite conception of the good that Hindunity is likely to do to our community in future. Let us join in putting forth all endeavours to make this movement a great success and a source of untold blessings to our progeny. I am thankful for the kind reference you have made to the humble support extended by me to some of the industries in your great city. There is much to be done, gentlemen, for the industrial advancement of our land and it must ever be our duty to our country to lend support to such genuine and well-directed industrial institutions which tend to the advancement of our Motherland.

What has most gratified me, gentlemen, is the ungrudging support and sympathy I have received from my Hindu brethren in the mission which has brought me to your city. Hindu Society has been established on the firm foundations of the Hindu religion and its Varnashrama Dharma and those that desire the weal and the progress of our community should use all endeavours to strengthen those foundations and remove such causes as have tended to disintegrate it, and to see that Hindus continue to respect, observe and practice those cardinal tenets of their religion which have preserved their society for thousands of years, ensure to them all that is good, holy and blissful, here and hereafter. Let me express the hope that you will, one and all, lend your valued support to the Bombay Presidency Sanatan Dharma Sabha which at the great public meeting held the other day you resolved to establish and maintain.

I am much pleased at your approval of the idea that we, Hindus, should have a common prayer for our gracious Sovereign and I have no doubt that when the formula is finally settled, you will do all in your power to put it into practice. In concluding let me thank you once again for your cordial reception and kind address and wish you all a long, healthy and virtuous life, ennobled by the precepts and practices which our ancient religion enjoins for our benefit.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GOOD WEEK-END BILL.

The enterprise of the Royal Opera House in presenting three separate cinema programmes on Friday, Saturday and last night, has made a stride in the direction of popularising this theatre.

The bill this week is remarkably long and full of good things. This is due in a large measure to the fact that some of the films shown at the Christmas Day performance were so much appreciated that they were added to the present programme.

The new films were, "A Maid of the Wild" and "Max is Love-Sick"; both of them highly entertaining. But the child-actress who played "lead" in "To Help Her Daddy" completely captivated Saturday's audiences with her wonderful impersonation, and many people will go to see her again.

That Bombay appreciates a highly romantic, well acted picture was evidenced by the sounds of applause which greeted the successful storming of the Castle of Torquilstone and the defeat of Brian de Bois Guilbert by Ivanhoe on Saturday, and it is to be hoped that similar pictures will be screened in the near future. A film that will attract large crowds is due next Saturday, and is none other than "The Lady of Lyons," made famous by Sir Henry Irving, and other great actors.

PARIS FASHIONS IN WAR-TIME.

At a recent great Paris matinee given under distinguished patronage for a war charity, the large theatre lent for the occasion and packed throughout did not (writes a Paris correspondent) show one single "smart" toilette, in the ordinary acceptance of the word. The women were neat, as Frenchwomen always are, but nothing more. There were no bright colours anywhere—simple, everyday morning costumes and the most unpretentious hats were the rule. The artists were equally simple in attire. One wore a smoke-grey frock of mousseline-de-soie, the skirt very full, discreetly short, but falling close to the figure, the corsage decollete over a white under bodice—not a particle of trimming or flounces. Another wore a white muslin gown, full and plain, with a band of black fur round the edge of the skirt and at the edges of the square-cut corsage and half-long sleeves. An artist from the Comede Francaise looked remarkably distinguished in a plain, untrimmed black velvet gown, the skirt slightly full, the corsage plain and close-fitting, decollete over a white chemisette.

PRESIDENT OF MOSLEM LEAGUE.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, the President elect of the All-India Moslem League, arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the Bengal-Nagpur mail train. There were a large number of Indian gentlemen present at the Victoria Terminus to welcome Mr. Haque. Those present included, besides members of the Moslem League, several leading Congressmen. Among those present were: The Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the League; Mr. M. A. Jinnah the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas; Mr. H. A. Wadia; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas; Mr. Wazir Hussein; Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji; Nawab Gulam Mahomed Kalmi of Madras; Mr. Ali Hussein Faizi; the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth; Mr. N. V. Gokhale; Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya; Mr. D. A. Khare; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. S. S. Rangneker; Mr. A. M. Jivanji; Mr. Mahomed Yusuf; Mirza Mahomed Ali Husseinkhan; Mr. Ali Akbar Faizi; Mr. Ali Hussein Faizi; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; Mr. Kamruddin Abdul Latiff; Mr. Mahomedali Adamji Pirbhoy; Mr. Fazalbhoy Jumalbhoy Lalji; Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji; Mr. Hussein B. Tyebji; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. M. K. Gandhi; Mr. Sheriff Dewji Kanji; Mr. Usman Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail; Mr. Umer Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail; Mr. M. K. Azad; Mr. Sharafali Mamuji; Mr. Ibrahim A. Pirbhoy; Mr. T. M. Kajiji; Mr. G. K. Gadgil; Mr. D. G. Dalvi; Mr. Yakub Hussein; Mr. Shams B. Tyebji; Haji Ibrahim Jiteker; Khan Saheb Kazi Ismail Porbundri and many others.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who is at Poona, sent a wire to the Honorary Secretary of the League, expressing his regret at his inability to be present on the occasion.

On arrival Mr. Haque was received by the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and other members of the Reception Committee. After spending some time in conversation with those present, Mr. Haque motored to Mr. Motichand Rupchand's bungalow on Ridge Road, where he is putting up during his stay in Bombay.

OVATIONS EN ROUTE.

Large crowds gave the President-elect a great ovation both inside and outside the station, and there were repeated ovations, along the route which was the same as that followed by the Congress Procession later in the day. About a hundred motors and horsed vehicles followed in the procession, which was preceded by a body-guard of League and Congress volunteers on bicycles. The procession had repeatedly to stop for the garlanding of the President-elect the first halt for this purpose being made outside the Head Police Office at Crawford Market. The interest and the enthusiasm of the Mahomedan community along the route was particularly marked.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The following casualties an announced:—

KILLED.

Captain, R. H. Gretton, Bedfords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain, J. C. Douglas, Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieutenant O. G. Maginess, Hedicals.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Ward, Lancasters.

WOUNDED.

Major E. S. Allsup, Artillery.
Major P. J. Chlifton, Artillery.
Captain V. C. Brind, Artillery.
Captain H. R. Haslett, Irish Rifles.
Captain C. C. Pitcairn-Hill, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant E. T. Burton, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. W. L. Barnard, Oxford and Bucks.
Sec.-Lieut. A. W. Foster, Durhams.
Sec.-Lieut. A. R. Grant, Seaforths.
Sec.-Lieut. A. W. Hammend, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. F. Mackay, Gordons.
Sec.-Lieut. H. C. Speight, West Yorkshires.

DELHI, Dec. 25.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty lists mentioned in 135th list from Mesopotamia:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Indian Medical Service, Lieutenant M. B. Patel.

DIED OF DISEASE.

24th Punjabis, Subedar Sawan Singh.

WOUNDED.

6th Divisional Ammunition Column 2nd Lieutenant G. Badelow (dangerously). No. 1 Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade Lieut.-enant-Col. H. D. Grier R. A. (severely).

Additional list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED (ACCIDENTALLY).

16th Cavalry Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Holman.

Additional casualty reported from Aden:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Field Post Office Base,—Posmaster R. C. Gonsalves.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Caledonia, arrived here at midnight from London, with a general cargo and a large number of passengers. The express passengers were landed at the Ballard Pier and the local passengers will be landed at the Alexandra Docks at 8 a.m. to-day.

S. S. Kashgar:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashgar, left Bombay harbour at 4-50 p.m., yesterday for London, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Meteor:—The Russian steamer Meteor, 2,546 tons, Captain J. Remmersen, arrived here yesterday from Balik Papan, which port she left on the 6th instant, with bulk oil on board.

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The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, Madras:— . . . It is an acceptable addition to my law library. I have tested it here and there and I find it is another example of the care and completeness which always characterise the publications which issue from your Printing House. . . . I anticipate that the book will be found very useful in dealing with Company law and an exhaustive mine of authority to those seeking for precedents.
Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Judge of Mysore Chief Court and formerly Judge of Madras High Court:—It is a volume which should be of the greatest use to practitioners and judges in India, where the administration of Company law is becoming increasingly important. I have always been grateful to my friend the late Mr. Sanjiva Row for inaugurating the Lawyer's Companion Series of annotated statutes, a series which is always very useful and handy for reference. The present volume is no less complete than its predecessors, and the incorporation in it of the English Statute of 1908 and the various Indian Acts printed in Appendix II, add greatly to its value.
The Hon. Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—I have now had occasion to consult the work on the Companies Act, 1913, by Mr. S. Kasturi Rangachariar, a copy of which you very courteously sent me last month and it gives me such pleasure to say that I have found it quite the most comprehensive and useful of all the editions of that Act known to me. In my opinion it is a work which should be in every legal practitioner's library as well as in the libraries of all courts that have to adjudicate upon Company cases and to conduct winding-up proceedings.
The Hon. Mr. Shadi Lal, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—. . . I have not had time to read the book through but a cursory glance convinces me that it is a complete and up-to-date work on the subject and that it will be of great help to the Bench and the Bar.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—. . . the volume in question will be a valuable addition to this Chamber's library.
The Hindustan Review, Vol. XXXII. Oct. Nov. 1915:—Of the recent enactments of the Imperial Legislative Council, one of the most important is the Indian Companies Act. 1913, which has consolidated the law on the subject. We welcome, therefore, a compresensive and fully annotated edition of it such as is now available in the almost monumental edition brought out by Mr. S. Kasturi Rangachariar. The book also comprises the texts with annotations of the (1) Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, (2) Government Savings Banks Act V of 1873, (3) Presidency Banks Act XI of 1876, (4) Religious Societies Act I of 1880, (5) Bankers' Books Evidence Act XVIII of 1891, (6) Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912, (7) Provident Insurance Societies Act V of 1912 and (8) Indian Life Assurance Companies Act VI of 1912. The volume is thus a complete collection with comprehensive annotations of the Acts and Rules on a subject of great importance and is exhaustive in its scope and treatment. Under each section the case-law bearing on it or component parts of it which has, or have been the subject of judicial notice has been given, with a note, as brief as the circumstances of each such case may admit of bringing, prominently to the view of the reader, the point of importance dealt with by the decision. Where the Indian case-law is insufficient to explain the section, English case-law has been indented upon, wherever necessary. Another special feature of this edition is that all the cases for all the available reports in this country are consulted and noted. A copious subject-index and tables of cases are added to facilitate reference. We may say with confidence that Mr. Rangachariar's work is long destined to be the standard treatise on the Law of Companies in India.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 27, 1915.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The success which attended the proceedings of the first session of the Indian Commercial Congress in the Town Hall yesterday should be a gratifying reward to those who have laboured to bring it into being. The idea of inaugurating this Congress was mooted by Sir Fazulbhoy in July, 1913, and though more than two years had to pass before its first session could be held, the moment chosen is, as Mr. Wacha, the Chairman of the Reception Committee said, opportune and ripe. "It may be postulated without contradiction," added Mr. Wacha, "that this terrible war, which we all fervently pray may end in the ultimate victory and triumph of the Allies, has already presented to the world many an economic phenomenon undreamt of in the philosophy of economists, past and present, be they of the persuasion of the protectionists or preferential tariffites or free or fair traders. Their many dogmas and shibboleths may have to go into the melting pot or to the crucible of truth in order that they may undergo an evolution in harmony with the new facts disclosed." At such a time, therefore, it becomes the duty of all patriotic Indians to take concerted action with a view to devising means, so that the end of the war may find them prepared with demands and schemes universally accepted by the people, that will enable the country to take a proud as well as a rightful place in the scale of nations,—whether in the field of politics, industry or commerce. The Commercial Congress, therefore, takes its birth, to quote again the words of Mr. Wacha, at a juncture in the history of the economic world when all its ability and strength and grasp of first principales and practical business sagacity will be essential to lay before the Government, from time to time, those larger and graver problems, fiscal, industrial and commercial, which will demand patient consideration and wise solution.

The existence of the All-India Industrial Conference might seem to make the starting of the Commercial Congress superfluous and it might appear reasonable that the objects which these two movements aim at, cognate in nature and similar as they are, can more effectively be accomplished by one body. This would be true in the case of countries like England, Germany or the United States of America, whose industry and commerce have reached a very high stage of development. But the case of India is different and peculiar. In spite of the progress that the country has made in trade and industry,—and both Mr. Wacha and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the President of the Congress, referred in glowing terms to this fact,—the task that lies before the people of the country in helping forward its commercial and industrial progress is too stupendous to be carried on by a single body. The All-India Industrial Conference will find its hands too full for many years to come with its endeavours to stimulate the promotion of new industries, the reviving of the old and the strengthening of those which already exist. Much will remain to be done by an independent though supplementary body. This work, besides the important function of solving the commercial problems, which, as we have already stated, the end of the war will present, will be performed by the Indian Commercial Congress. The idea of the Congress, as the President pointed out, is not to emasculate or to impair the usefulness of the Indian Industrial Conference, but to ensure a separate and vigorous representation of commercial interests. There are in various provinces Chambers of Commerce which safeguard the commercial interests of their different provinces. But what is required is a body which will watch over these interests of the country as a whole. For federation is "the great modern principle and process of civilised progress" and the West has by acting up to this principle with conspicuous success shown an excellent example to this country. "In England," said Sir Fazulbhoy, "commercial congresses have provided the vitalising force in trade and commerce for more than half a century." Nor is the example of the success achieved by the Conference of European Chambers of Commerce in the country itself wanting. The Commercial Congress will consolidate the commercial opinion of all parts of the country and co-ordinate the activities of the different provincial Chambers of Commerce,—and thus envisage the whole field of the economic development of the country.

The most important work that the Congress did yesterday was to sanction the formation of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce. The President explained the need for such a chamber. "So long as the government of a country," he said, "is not thoroughly national in spirit and sentiment and personnel; so long as it is, from its constitution and the accident of its foreign character more or less exclusive; with all its benevolent intentions and desire to promote their material welfare, it must to some extent at least be ignorant of the true feelings and the real needs of the people. The difficulty is considerably enhanced when the Government is subject to the powerful influence of the ruling nation, which has sometimes conflicting interests, and an effective industrial and commercial organisation which can make that influence irresistible." This state of things can be removed only when, as Sir Fazulbhoy added, the people of this country get self-government in commerce and industry. The Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce will devote itself to the attainment of this object. And this object will include the freedom of imposing customs duties in the interests of the country's trade, and the power to provide adequate facilities for communication within the country and at sea. An important resolution passed at yesterday's meeting referred to the grievances of the Indian commercial community as far as the railways are concerned. As Sir Vithaldas pointed out, though 93 per cent. of the invested capital of Indian railways belongs to the Government of India and only 7 per cent. to private shareholders or companies, the railways are not always worked in the interests of the country, namely, in the development of Indian industries but on the other hand, their working benefits foreign traders more than the Indian traders. Another resolution urged on the attention of Government the desirability of stimulating and extending well-irrigation for the benefit of the cultivators. This is only one of the ways in which the staple industry of the country can be strengthened. Mr. Wacha in his speech, while laying special emphasis on the important part which agricultural prosperity must play in the country's commerce, pointed out that it should be the constant aim and object of the Commercial Congress so to stimulate agriculture as to enable helpless ryots to produce more at less cost, so as to leave them a fair margin of profit, for, as he said, Commerce cannot exist without agricultural products, which can be safely exported to foreign countries after leaving what may be necessary for home consumption. Mr. Wacha also recounted the external factors which have made all commerce international. "The whole world as to trade," as Dudley North wrote, "is but as one nation or people, and therein nations are as persons." The federation of the Chambers of Commerce all over the world has not indeed yet been formed. But the trend of commerce must inevitably lead to the development of this ideal. That India may occupy her rightful position in any International Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the world, which may come into being at a distant date, she must, in the meanwhile and as a preparation, be represented in the negotiation of any international commercial treaties that may be entered into by the British Government. Not the least important work done by the Congress was to urge the need of this representation.

Notes of the Day.

The Congress Constitution.

The All-India Congress Committee met yesterday at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association to consider the Report of the Compromise Committee appointed at the Madras Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu presided and after a long discussion the All-India Congress Committee resolved to recommend to the Congress so to modify the constitution of the latter as to allow political associations in existence at the present time to convene public meetings to elect thereat delegates to the Congress to the extent of fifteen delegates only. The All-India Congress Committee further recommended that all new associations should have to be affiliated to the Congress before they could elect delegates.

Mrs. Besant's Conference.

Owing to the fact that the late arrival of the Calcutta Mail on Saturday brought the President-elect of the Congress at an hour which clashed with the hour fixed for Mrs. Besant's "Home Rule League" Conference, this had to be postponed. It was held yesterday evening at 6 o'clock at China Baug and was largely attended by members of the All-India Committee of the National Congress, the Council of the Moslem League and other representative people who had been invited. After hearing an address by Mrs. Besant there was a lengthy discussion, and, we understand, that a decision on the matter was deferred, the Conference deciding to meet again on Wednesday after the Congress has concluded its deliberations.

The Congress President's Reception.

The scenes which took place in Bombay on Saturday on the occasion of the arrival of the President-elect of the Indian National Congress, were of a memorable character. The vast crowds which thronged the streets through which the procession passed, and crowded every window and verandah as well as other points of vantage, and the enthusiasm that was displayed, recalled the respective occasions when Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Sir Henry Cotton came to Bombay as presidents of the Congress. What struck one most forcibly was that, in each district through which Sir S. P. Sinha passed and each bazaar representing a different section of the community, the enthusiasm was equally great. In some of the narrower streets, in Bhuleshwar for instance, where the width of the road was not much more than that of a lane, the procession made its way with no little difficulty, the crowds being so dense that one would have thought they could hardly have parted to enable the long line of vehicles to pass through. But the people were wonderfully tolerant of the amount of pushing and pressing that they had to undergo, and what seemed an impossible task at first sight was accomplished with comparative ease.

The Crowds and the Procession.

It was only at the station that the crowd became unmanageable, and, there, rather an unfortunate contretemps occurred. When the train drew up, the platform and the road adjoining were packed with people. A space had been reserved for the Reception Committee but that had also become thronged with people who were not members of that body. A lane had been kept by the volunteers, however, leading to the settee upon which Mr. Wacha, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, awaited the arrival of the President-elect. Unfortunately the train brought the latter's carriage to another part of the platform and the rush of the crowd was so great and so impetuous that Sir Satyendra was carried clean past Mr. Wacha to the motor awaiting him and it became impossible for him to get to Mr. Wacha or Mr. Wacha to get to him. The only solution of the difficulty was to start the procession which was done. Mr. Wacha, meanwhile, entered another motor and on arrival outside the station transferred to the President's carriage. Considering that the police had made no extensive arrangements to deal with the procession, except between the station and Crawford Market, and that in some parts long distances were traversed without the assistance of a single constable, the smoothness with which everything passed off was remarkable, showing once more how safely an Indian crowd can be left to look after itself. An incident which created some amusement was the arrival at one point of a European Inspector who quaintly enquired of the occupants of a car "What was going on"? When informed that this was the Congress procession, he naively added "Oh, well I just came out to see what the bunting was put up for."

The Moslem League Procession.

Earlier in the day, that is to say, soon after nine in the morning when there were not so many people astir, the President-elect of the All-India Moslem League had passed over the same route, and though the crowds were not then anything like so great, Mr. Mazarul Haque hal a highly gratifying reception. At the station the assemblage was very noteworthy and by no means confined to Mahomedans, several well-known Hindus and Parsis having come to do honour to the Moslem League President. Mr. Wacha, attended as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, and in that capacity offered Mr. Haque a welcome to Bombay and wished success to the League,—a compliment that was reciprocated later in the day, when Mr. Abdul Hoosain Adamji Peerbhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the League, came to meet the President-elect of the Congress.

A Splendid Ovation.

Mr. Haque was given an ovation on alighting from the train and again as he moved off in the magnificent Rolls-Royce car, splendidly decorated and lent for the occasion by Mr. Visandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas. The procession had to stop outside the station for the garlanding of the President-elect and again outside the Head Police Office for the same purpose, a process that was repeated again and again *en route*. Disappointment was expressed that the procession did not pass through some of the more distinctively Mahomedan quarters of the town,—not least by the inhabitants of those quarters,—but the route appears to have been altered at the eleventh hour in deference to the views of the Commissioner of Police, who was unable to make adequate police arrangements at the short notice given him. As a matter of fact the procession, like that later in the day, was left largely to take care of itself in this respect, and, again like the later one, was none the worse for this.

Delays in Telegrams.

There are numerous complaints in the city in regard to the delays which take place in the delivery of private telegrams. We do not know whether these delays are due to the Censorship or not, but they are, in any case, inexcusable. An instance of this occurred in regard to a telegram addressed to this office last week. It was handed in at Calcutta at 8.55 on Friday morning, received in Bombay several hours later and not delivered to this office till the next morning. No amount of pressure on the Censor's staff at either end can excuse a delay of that kind, which might in some instances cause very serious consequences.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda has written to the authorities of the Vanita Visram of Surat that owing to illness he will not be able to come to Surat to perform the opening ceremony of the new buildings of the Vanita Visram. The authorities have therefore invited the Maharaja of Darbhanga to perform the ceremony.

The Chairman and members of the Reception Committee of the All-India Bhatia Conference will entertain at an evening party to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the Madhav Baug, the President and delegates of the Conference.

Mr. A. P. Tennyson-Cole, the well-known portrait painter, has returned to Bombay and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Mr. Tennyson-Cole has painted a very remarkable portrait of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, which will be exhibited in the office of "The Bombay Chronicle" at the Congress Pandal during the next few days.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GREEK FRONTIER

GERMANY'S UNFAVOURABLE REPLY.

FRESH ALLIED TROOPS AT SALONICA.

KIN-EMPEROR'S MESSAGE TO NAVY AND ARMY.

It is stated from Athens that Germany has replied unfavourably to the request of Greece for the prevention of Bulgarians from crossing the frontier. Further reports of Bulgo-German concentrations have been received.

General Castelnau after visiting the Allied positions in Macedonia, has gone to Athens where he will call upon King Constantine.

Two German submarines have been sent by rail to Rustchuk and thence to Varna for the defence of the Bulgaria coast.

The rumours of the Russian landing at Varna are regarded as baseless.

In a strong speech before the Budget Committee of the Duma, M. Sazanoff said, that the relations with Greece were now clear in consequence of the fortification of Salonika. M. Sazanoff emphatically denied senseless peace rumours. Russia was determined to conduct the war to a victorious end.

There was a lively artillery duel in Belgium where German infantry concentrated in the communication tranches at Lombartzzob and was dispersed. French artillery likewise demolished German works.

General Townshend reports heavy enemy rifle fire supported by artillery in Mesopotamia.

A Rome communiqué speaks of intense artillery duels.

Some sharp fighting is mentioned in the Russian communiqué.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the total British casualties up to December, were 119,923 killed, 338,758 wounded and 69,546 missing.

It is stated that news from various sources confirm the rumours of serious disturbances in Germany.

A gracious message has been sent by the King-Emperor to the Navy and Army with Christmas greetings and good wishes for the New Year.

Recognising that his peace expedition was hopeless Mr. Ford has sailed for America.

GREEK FRONTIER MENACE.

UNFAVOURABLE REPLY FROM GERMANY.

GREEK FRONTIER.

GERMANY'S UNSATISFACTORY REPLY TO GREECE.

FURTHER ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Dec. 23.

Germany has replied unfavourably to the request of Greece for the prevention of Bulgarians from crossing the frontier. Further reports of Bulgo-German concentrations have been received.

King Constantine is convalescent and has resumed audiences. He is much affected by the difficulties of the situation. Meanwhile disembarkations of the Allies continue.

IMMINENT INVASION IMPROBABLE.

GREEK PUBLIC FEELING VERY UNEASY.

ATHENS, Dec. 24.

The Greek public is very uneasy at the possibility of the extension of hostilities into Greek Macedonia, particularly regarding the composition of the invading forces.

The Greek military authorities, however, consider that an imminent invasion is improbable in view of the fact that the Nish-Uskub railway is inadequate for the transport of supplies, and is also unsafe because the Austrians and Germans are not sufficiently strong to hold it against the hostile Serbian population.

GENERAL CASTELNAU AT ATHENS.

TO INTERVIEW KING CONSTANTIVE.

SALONIKA, Dec. 26.

General Castelnau has concluded his inspection of the Allied positions.

He had frequent interviews with the British and French commanders to whom he expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen.

General Castelnau has gone to Athens where he will call upon the King.

RUSSIAN LANDING AT VARNA.

RUMOURS PROVE BASELESS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Later news makes it clear that rumours of the Russian landing at Varna are baseless.

DEFENCE OF BULGARIAN COASTS.

TRANSPORT OF GERMAN SUBMARINES TO VARNA.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

It is announced that two German submarines have been sent by rail to Rustchuk and thence to Varna for the defence of the Bulgarian coast.

ANOTHER KITCHENER STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Greek papers just to hand contain some interesting statements made by Lord Kitchener. He is reported to have said that up to now Great Britain has not exercised her full strength. She would do this in March next when she would have four million men under arms and her factories would be in a position to turn out munitions required not only by this force, but also by six million Russian troops. As it is French factories are turning out 400,000 shells and British 250,000 daily which is quite sufficient for their needs and Great Britain has established a port north of Archangel, through which munitions for the Russian army are being poured in.

Lord Kitchener added the war might quite possibly last another two years, but only innocent and ingenuous-minded folk could really honestly believe that the war could end otherwise than in the crushing of Germany, seeing that the latter was unable to obtain victory during the first months when she alone of all the Powers had been fully prepared for hostilities.

FORTIFICATION OF SALONIKA

RELATIONS WITH GREECE NOW CLEAR.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN PERSIA SCOTCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.

M. Sazanoff, in a strong speech before the Budget Committee of the Duma, said that relations with Greece were now clear in consequence of the fortification of Salonika.

He said the occupation of Hamadan and Kum had enabled us to scotch German intrigues in Persia.

M. Sazanoff emphatically denied senseless peace rumours. Russia was determined to conduct the war to a victorious end.

SHARP FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.

Some sharp fighting is mentioned in the communique, the Russians repulsing an enemy attempt to capture the advanced trenches near Buczacz, while the Russians in the Rarontches district surprised and captured an enemy work and held it against desperate counter-attacks.

PRESS ANTICIPATIO S.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 24.—The "Russky Invalide" anticipates the Germans' winter activities will not be confined to position warfare. The enemy is energetically preparing to anticipate the Russian offensive. The article adds: "It is evident that the great war will be decided on the Russian front and anything undertaken by the enemy in the Balkans or on the Franco-Belgian front will be merely a temporary event, showing that the time for the solution of the war's great problems has not arrived."

ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN DARDANELLES

LONDON, Dec. 25.

There was artillery fighting in the Dardanelles.

DARDANELLES PROJECT NOT ABANDONED.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 24.—The "Petit Journal's" Turin correspondent says that competent political circles are fully convinced that the withdrawal from Gallipoli does not signify the abandonment of the project of forcing the Dardanelles, but simply a modification of strategical plans.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTANIA.

DELHI, Dec. 25.

In connection with the operations in Mesopotamia General Townshend's report for 24th December mentions heavy rifle fire supported by artillery by the enemy, but no attempt to assault our position.

BRITISH COLONY AT KERMAN.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that the British Consul and colony at Kerman had left for Bunderabbas under escort on December 18th.

He understood that if the acting Governor at Yezd had been able to maintain order the British Consul and colony would have remained.

TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES

528,227 OFFICERS AND MEN.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Mr. Asquith announces that the total British casualties up to December 9th in France were 371,517, of whom 4,829 officers and 77,473 men were killed and 1,699 officers and 52,685 men missing.

In other theatres except the Dardanelles the casualties were 24,019, of whom 871 officers and 10,953 men were killed.

The grand totals for all the theatres were 119,923 killed, 338,758 wounded and 69,546 missing.

WESTERN FRONT

ARTILLERY DUEL IN BELGIUM.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 25.

There was a lively artillery duel in Belgium where German infantry concentrated in the communication trenches at Lombartzyde was dispersed.

French artillery was likewise active further south, demolishing German works.

The Germans, after a violent bombardment, launched an attack on the whole new French line between the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopt and Wattwiller, but they were everywhere repulsed.

The enemy have not hitherto attempted to cross the French frontier.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

PARIS, Dec. 24.

This afternoon's communiqué announces that there is nothing to report.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

An official despatch from British Headquarters in France dated 24th says artillery activity on both sides continued to-day, mainly about Ypres.

NORMAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

An official message from British Headquarters says there was normal artillery activity to-day with nothing noteworthy to report.

PARIS, Dec. 25.

A communiqué says there is nothing of importance to report. The British report artillery activity at Ypres yesterday.

FRENCH GUNS DO MUCH DAMAGE.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

A communiqué says: The artillery duel was very active in the Lombaertzyde region in Belgium and in the Vosges where the enemy fruitlessly bombarded our positions north of Hartmannsweilerkopf. Our guns did much damage in Artois and Champagne.

CAMPAIGN IN ALSACE.

GENERAL MACKENSEN'S BIG FORCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 24.—Reports from neutral countries indicate that the cannonade at both extremes of the Western front is unexampled.

A story is current that General von Mackenson is leading a big force in Alsace.

A Belgium communiqué mentions a particularly violent bombardment on the whole of the Belgium front and claims to have demolished the German trenches on the banks of the Yser.

MUNITIONS MISSIONARY

APPEAL TO ORGANISED LABOUR.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Mr. Lloyd George addressed 3,000 trade union officials and foremen of works at Glasgow yesterday on the imperative need of the dilution of skilled with unskilled labour.

MUNITIONS BILL.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 24.—The Munitions Bill has been postponed over the recess.

SPLENDID RESULTS OF FRENCH WAR LOAN.

PARIS, Dec. 24.

Speaking in the Chamber M. Ribot announced that the results of the loan were splendid. Subscriptions amounted to five-hundred and eighty million sterling, including twenty-four millions from London.

The feature of the loan was the vast number of small subscribers. He emphasised that France was entering the market at a moment when the enemy was already showing signs of weariness.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN GERMANY

ANTI-GOVERNMENT RIOTING.

POLICE DISPERSE MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

A "Statesman" cable states that despite the Wolff Bureau's denials, news from various sources confirm the rumours of serious disturbances in Germany.

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent reports fresh rioting in Berlin of more violent character than before. He alleges that thousands of people, chiefly women, traversed the streets uttering hostile cries against the Emperor William and shouting "give us back our sons—give us work or bread, we want peace." It is asserted that a strong police force barring the whole of the Wilhelm Strasse prevented the crowd from demonstrating before the Imperial Chancellor's residence. The crowd seems only to have dispersed after several charges by mounted constables and fresh riots are feared.

A Lugano newspaper publishes an account of a socialist demonstration at Leipzig where speeches were made invoking peace and condemning the Government for the ruin and exhaustion of the country. Finally the police, so it is alleged, charged the crowd killing and injuring many persons.

"The Times" publishes a facsimile of a Manifesto furtively circulated in Berlin before a meeting. It reads "Long live peace, the people want peace." This meeting also was eventually dispersed by the police, many people being shot.

GERMAN PAPER PROSCRIBED.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 25.

It is announced in Berlin that further publication of the "Zukunft" is forbidden.

FORD'S PEACE SCHEME FIZZLES OUT.

A HOPELESS UNDERTAKING.

BERGEN, Dec. 24.

Ford has sailed for America. He gave a cheque for a million kroner to finance an expedition in the future under a committee of five. It is believed that Ford recognised that his scheme was at present hopeless when he found official doors closed.

POPE AND PEACE.

ROME, Dec. 24.

Cardinal Vannutelli headed the Cardinals conveying Christmas greetings to the Pope.

He said that his Holiness, who was the Vicar of the King of Peace, was most fitting to assist in restoring peace, right and justice.

The Pope, replying, regretted that the war had spoiled traditional rejoicings and hoped that with the assistance of the Almighty and the prayers of the faithful peace would soon reign.

SEIZURE OF SWEDISH STEAMER.

GERMAN PAYOLOGISES.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 24.

Germany has apologised for the seizure of the Swedish steamer Argo in Swedish waters.

AMERICAN PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

FRIENDSHIP WITH CANADA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Mr. Choate, formerly Ambassador in London, emphasised in a speech here the friendship between Canada and America and the need for American preparedness for war. He added:—"There is no telling how soon we may be involved in this war. It is our duty to render whatever aid we can to our neighbour when the time does come, if ever."

S. A. INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 24.

The Imperial Government has asked for a second company of Indian Ambulance Corps for service overseas. Recruits are now being enrolled. The first contingent of Indians left Durban for Europe on December 17th.

NAVY AND ARMY

KING AND QUEEN'S GREETINGS.

GOOD WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 25.

A special India Army Order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated Delhi the 25th December states:—

The following gracious message from his Imperial Majesty the King Emperor is published for the information of the army in India:—

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Dec. 23.

"Another Christmas finds all the resources of the Empire still engaged in war and I desire to convey on my own behalf and on behalf of the Queen a heartfelt Christmas greeting and our good wishes for the New Year to all who on sea and land are upholding the honour of the British name.

"In the officers and men of my Navy on which the security of the Empire depends I repose in common with all my subjects a trust that is absolute.

"On the officers and men of my armies, whether now in France, in the East or in other fields, I rely with an equal faith of confidence that their devotion, their valour and their self-sacrifice will under God's guidance lead to victory and an honourable peace.

"There are many of their comrades now also in hospital and to those brave men also I desire with the Queen to express our deep gratitude and our earnest prayers for their recovery.

"Officers and men of the Navy and of the Army, another year is drawing to a close as it began in toil blodshed and suffering but rejoice to know that the goal to which you are striving draws nearer into sight.

"May God bless you and all your undertakings."

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The King's message to the Army and Navy as issued by the Government of India, was published to-day in the naval and military orders throughout the Empire.

REMAINS OF GERMAN SUBMARINE.

FOUND BY DIVERS OFF BELGIAN COAST.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

While searching a wreck off the Danish Baltic coast, divers were surprised to discover the remains of a German submarine lying at the bottom of the water. It had evidently been torpedoed.

ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK.

AN ITALIAN DESTROYER'S ADVENTURE

LONDON, Dec. 24.

A Rome telegram says an Italian destroyer has rammed and sunk an enemy submarine in the Adriatic, also a large Austrian ship laden with arms, doubtless for the Albanians.

ITALIAN FRONT.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUELS.

ROME, Dec. 26.

A communiqué says: There were intense artillery duels on the Tyrol, Trentino and Carnia fronts. Austrian guns continued to bombard the country behind the Italian lines. The Austrians hurled masses of rock on a village from the heights but did no damage.

ISSUE OF ITALIAN LOAN.

ROME, Dec. 24.

The Italian Government has announced the issue of a national 5 per cent. loan, redeemable in 25 years. The price is 97½.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN CHINA

EX-MILITARY GOVERNOR AT THE HEAD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.

It is reported that a revolutionary movement has broken out in Yunnan under a military ex-governor.

Thirty thousand troops have been sent there to quell the outbreak.

TRADING WITH ENEMY.

BRADFORD MERCHANT CONVICTED

LONDON, Dec. 25.

A Bradford stuff merchant has been fined 250 sterling or three months imprisonment for attempting to trade with a German firm in Bangkok through an agent in Switzerland.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

"AUSTRALIA WILL BE THERE"

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MEETING BROKEN UP.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 24.

The crowd broke up an anti-conscription meeting at Richmond.

The proceedings were very lively, the crowd singing "Australia will be there."

DIVINE GUIDANCE.

COMMONWEALTH'S APPEAL.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 24.

The Commonwealth Government appeals to churches to make January 2nd a special day of prayer for divine guidance for Britain and the Allies.

MR FISHER.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 23.

Mr. Fisher has left for London. He received an enthusiastic farewell.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 23.

Mr. Hughes has announced that two hundred thousand tons of wheat have been sold to the British and French Governments.

LINER FREIGHTS TO INDIAN PORTS.

TO BE RAISED SUBSTANTIALLY.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

"The Times" learns that liner freights from the United Kingdom to all Indian ports will be raised substantially early in New Year.

PROHIBITORY EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The "London Gazette" published a long list of articles the exportation of which to Switzerland is prohibited, except through the Societe de Surveillance Economique, an organisation similar to the Dutch Overseas Trust.

PREMIER'S DAUGHTER MARRIED

THE M. P'S FIFT.

A pleasing incident took place at the House of Commons on Nov. 25 on the occasion of Miss Violet Asquith's marriage to Mr. Bonham Carter, the Prime Minister's private secretary.

In the Speaker's library, the bride was presented with a diamond sun brooch and an inscribed inkstand by M.P.'s of all parties, the ceremony being marked by a little speech from Mr. Asquith revealing the intensely human side of the Empire's leading statesman.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Miss Asquith and Mr. Bonham Carter, there were present a large number of the members. Mr. Lowther, the Speaker, in making the presentation said that it was seldom he was fortunate enough to find members so unanimous, but, like the characters in "The Critic," whom they did agree theirunanimity was wonderful (Laughter) Just about half the member of the House had subscribed to that present. About a third of the members were away on active service.

Miss Violet Asquith said she regarded the gift as a message from all parties of confidence and affection towards her father. (Cheers.)

PREMIER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Asquith, following, said:—

"I am now well on in my thirtieth year of continues service in the House of Commons. I have sat here under three Speakers, and, if I may include myself, under six Prime Ministers. (Laughter) and cheers.) Those thirty years, the lifetime of a generation, have been for the most partmarked by acute domestic controversies which have set into activity the clash of warring factions and have excited as a necessary and legitimate consequence from time to time a temper of passionate partisanship.

"United as we are in the long run by our corporate sense of devotion and loyalty to the mother and pattern of representative institutions, we have sometimes found this sense of corporate unity strained almost to the breaking point.

"The last year, however, has brought about a modification—I might almost say a transformation—in the normal conditions of our Parliamentary life. Under the stress of a great emergency the old bonds of party association have been, I will not say dissolved, but to a large extent suspended, and are now in aboyance.

"Some of those who two years ago were the most implacable of opponents now sit in amity side by side. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The vice of criticism is still occasionally heard, but it is relatively a still small voice—(laughter)—and it proceeds with its frank, candid, stimulating accents, quite as much from old friends as from old antagonists. (Laughter.)

WEDDING BELLS MUFFLED.

"We are, in spirit, in resolve, absolutely one. It is under these new conditions that members of all parties in the House have been pleased to offer this gracious and moving tribute—the more moving, may I say, because it is offered at a time when there is hardly a household amongst us which is not under a dark cloud of anxiety or of actual bereavement.

"In these days even our wedding bells ring with a sombre and muffled sound. Having to bear, as I have, a heavy burden there can be no greater alleviation to it than such an expression as this of the sympathy and regard of those whose good opinion is my most cherished possession and ambition.

"On my daugther and her future husband—she is almost as familiar with the precincts and personalities of this House as I am myself—you have conferred a unique honour, of which thee beautiful symbols will be for them and for all of us an enduring remembrance. I can only thank you on their behalf, and on my own and my wife's behalf, from the bottom of all our hearts, and I can assure you we shall never forget this most precious testimony of your esteem."

Mr. Chaplin, having proposed a vote of thanks to the Speaker, and in seconding Mr. Redmond, recalled that during his 34 years in the House he had been suspended by every one of the four Speakers he had sat under. (Laughter.) Perhaps Mr. Lowther now looked upon him as a poache who had turned gamekeeper. (Laughter.

He was pleased on behalf of the Irish party to assist in paying this compliment to Miss Asquith, and to her father, who was revered and honoured throughout Ireland by those for whom he had the right to speak, and honoured and respected without distinction of party.

The speaker, in conclusion, remarked that he had served 33 years and had also sat under four Speakers, if he might be allowed to have sat under himself. (Laughter.)

The inscription on the inkstand recalls the fact that the marriage was in the eighth year of Mr. Asquith's tenure as Prime Minister.

MR. BONAR LAW ON COMING VICTORY

ALLIES' RESOURCES BEGIN TO TELL.

The colossal part that the British Empire has played and is playing in the war was dwelt upon by Mr. Bonar Law, the Colonial Secretary, presiding on November 30 at the St. Andrew's Day dinner of the Royal Scottish Corporation, at the Holborn Restaurant.

We had reason to be proud, not only of raising our army and what this army had done but that this people in this way had produced such an army as existed to-day.

He did not think our system was the best system, or in itself a good system, but he did not believe there was any other country in the world which could have raised an army like ours by the method by which we had.

"I feel more hopeful than I have done for some months. I have been asked by many friends, 'What do you know that we don't know that justifies that view?' I know nothing. On the contrary, so far as I can see, I look for no specially good news for many months to come, and we may have bad news long before we have good; but that does not alter my opinion. This war is not going to be won or lost in the East.

"If you look at the tendency as a whole, I am convinced that we are moving slowly but inexorably, towards victory. The resources of the Allies are greater far than those of our enemies, and they are being utilised. Six months ago on our line in Flanders we could only reply spasmodically to the shells of our enemies. The position is changed. We can give them not only shell for shell, but two for one. On that front we have nothing to fear, and we have a good deal to hope for.

"If we turn to Russia we find the same thing. A few months ago their armies though unbroken were in retreat. The invasion is stopped.

NAVY'S SILENT PRESSURE.

"The silent pressure of the Navy is exercising, month by month, its power more and more. The pressure is telling. It could not tell completely so long as the whole population of Germany believed that victory was within their grasp. They are ceasing to believe it, and the economic condition of Germany is one of the facts which is telling most strongly in our favour.

"But I do not wish to be too optimistic. Remember that neutral countries, which are not biassed as I am, think that our enemies are winning. They are wrong, I believe. If your consider what has happened in history, we must put forth all our strength, at least, for over and over again great empires like ours, whose strength was in commerce and on the seas, have gone down before a military despotism such as that with which we are confronted.

"They have gone down, but there is one vital difference—those empires were so bound up with materialism, were so sapped by luxury, that they paid others to fight their battles. Thew were not willing to defend their own rights with their own blood. That is not true of us, for never in history has our race shown its fighting qualities better than it is showing them to-day. (Cheers.)

"Of all the wars of which I have ever read this is the most horrible, not merely because of the sacrifice of the flower of the life of Europe, but because of the insane folly which is at the bottom of it. What had anybody to gain? Our enemies, treating it like a chess problem, thought they could win, and the victory would bring them material and national gain. They were wrong. Even if they had won they would have received no reward to compare with the sufferings which they themselves would have had to undergo.

"But what about us? We are told in the German newspapers that it is we who have engineered this war. We have nothing to gain by this war except peace, which we had before it, and security for peace in the future, which we will have when it is over. (Cheers.) That is what we are fighting for, and the war will have been fought in vain if we do not get it.

"All the heroism which has been shown and all the blood which has been sacrificed in vain if we do not get this result, that never again in our time or in the time of our children, or their children, will it be within the power of any man or any group of men to turn the world into the charnel-house which it has become." (Cheers.)

SUBMARINED AND LEFT ADRIFT.

SAD PLIGHT OF SHIP'S COMPANY.

A terrible story of suffering glorified by sublime heroism was recounted to the Athens correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," to-day by the crew of the Italian steamer Bosnia, sunk recently by a German submarine a hundred miles from Candia.

The captain, passengers and crew embarked in five of the ship's boats. Four of these were picked up after being thirty-six hours adrift. The occupants of the fifth boat were adrift four days, buffeted by the furious wind and the angry sea. The occupants comprised twelve of the crew, two officers, seven passengers, including women and three children, the eldest a girl of eight and two brothers, three and two years of age. It was the crew of this boat in charge of First Officer Carreni, which reached piroeus to-day on the way back to Italy. Signor Carreni tells me that the Bosnia was damaged by the first shot of the submarine, and the boats were accordingly launched.

YOUNG GIRL'S BRAVERY.

The commander of the submarine promised to tow the boats close to land, and the five boats were made fast together in readiness for towing. The Bosnia soon settled down. The commander of the submarine, forgetful of his promise, disappeared, and was not seen again. For four hours the captain of the Bosnia waited vainly in the freshening gale and heavy sea. He ultimately gave orders to cast off, and the five boats parted company as night descended.

The fifth boat was speedily in difficulties, being nearly swamped by the heavy sea which carried away three oars and the rudder. Thus crippled, the heavily laden craft could hardly make steerage way. The provisions, consisting of bread and water, were ruined by the salt water. The girl of eight showed magnificent courage. She and her brothers in the confusion of abandoning the Bosnia were separated from their mother, who embarked in the second boat. Scantly clad and without a compass, their plight was a terrible one. The little girl's noble courage never wavered. She cheered the flagging spirits of the sailors. Her little brothers crying with cold, she clasped them to her body in order to impart some warmth.

PASSENGER GOES MAD.

On the third day the food and water were practically finished. Land was sighted in the early morning, but the crew were too exhausted to reach the shore. The boat was making little headway, and the strong breeze drove her seaward. Despair seized everyone. Their sufferings reached the climax, and all felt they could endure no more, but the girl exhorted the despairing seamen to further effort, even herself helping at the oars.

To add to the horrors of the situation one of the passengers, a young Italian who was returning to Alexandria, suddenly went mad and attempted suicide. Drawing a knife, he slashed an artery in his arm, and then sought to attack his companions. After a desperate struggle, during which the frail craft tossed like a cork in the mountainous sea, the madman was overpowered. The girl provided two handkerchiefs with which the officer in charge of the boat bound the wound and applied a tourniquet to arrest the bleeding.

That night the wind dropped and, steering by the stars, the boat made land afresh, ultimately arriving in a little bay in Mikros Island, Crete. The occupants of the boat had to be lifted ashore. The inhabitants showed every kindness, furnishing food and warm clothing. The gendarmes took charge of the party, a sympathetic Frenchwoman looking after the three children. All were sent to Canea, where the little ones were reunited to the poor mother, who had mourned them as dead. The young Italian, who is recovering from the effects of exposure and his self-inflicted wound, has now gone to Alexandria. The girl heroine of this terrible voyage is well and happy.

METAL LACE AND TRIMMINGS.

Metal lace has the great advantage of durability, even though it be fragile enough in itself. It is being much used this winter in triming dresses, and platinum, steel, gold, copper, and silver coloured laces relieve the dullness of the dress with which they are matched. The exact match is of itself very satisfying. There are, for instance, shades of grey and green gold which, were they not carried out in cloth, would exactly match a metal. When they do match it in the shape of metal lace the result is extremely attractive.

Metal lace should, if possible, not be used next to the skin, as it is never very clean. Medicil collars are made of it, and it looks pretty, particularly in the pointed collars which protrude over the fur stole. But they are a snare, and only mean a dirty neck. Platinum-coloured lace is used as a flounce, being edged with a straight line of cloth or velvet material.

Metal trimmings are also pretty for winter, and gold in particular, if it be a good shade, cheers a hat up a good deal. A small velvet hat with a narrow brim was trimmed with a single gold rose—rather on the greenish side—with light gold leaves. There are also very attractive black ribbons which show a line of metal generally gold. Sometimes the metal effect is helped out with beads. Thus, a soft brown hat was trimmed with two gold leaves in front, arranged like the wings of a bird, and of such colour that they looked green one way and gold the other; where they joined were three little balls—about as big as a marble,—made of dull crimson beads. These little balls, by the way, are not difficult to make, though they take some time. They are, however, expensive to buy for that very reason.

'GENERAL WINTER'

HOW BRITISH SPIRIT BEATS HIS STRATEGY.

OPERATION IN A FLOODED TRENCH.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, writing from British Headquarters in France, under date Nov. 26, says:—

Another enemy has come into the field against us. "General Winter" has resumed his offensive, and the only compensation for his Hunnish methods is the impartial way in which he is strafing the Germans as well as ourselves.

In some parts of the lines they are having a worse time than we are from that "frightfulness of the elements, which for a week or two have made a quagmire of the war zone and filled the trenches with ice-cold water which freezes about the feet of soldiers in the small hours before the dawn.

"How deep is it with you?" shouted a German soldier the other day. His voice came from behind a pile of sandbags which divide the enemy and ourselves in a communication trench between the main lines.

"Up to our blooming knees," said an English corporal, who was trying to keep his bombs dry under a tarpaulin.

"So? . . . You are lucky fellows. We're up to our belts in it."

It has been so bad in serveral parts of the line that during the recent storms parapets have silted down and sections of trench have collapsed into a chaos of ooze and slime. It was the frost as well as the rain which caused this ruin, making the earthworks crumble under their weight of sandbags. The German soldiers are pleading here and there for a temporary truce. The other day, utterly reckless because of their hideous discomfort, some of them crawled up on to their slusly parapets, sat on the top to dry their legs, and shouted "Don't shoot! Don't shoot!" But we are not encouraging truces this year.

"TRENCH FEET."

A good many of our men have been provided with waders, which reach up to their thighs, but even that is not high enough in some cases where there is low-lying ground, so that the water pours into them. "Trench feet," which we used to call "frozen feet" last winter, are coming into the field ambulances again and getting passed down to the casualty clearing stations. It is easy enough to cure if taken in time, but the men stick it" too long sometimes, and then it is a bad business trying to bring life again into senseless limbs. The first glow of life burns like red-hot pokers.

But the men are wonderful in endurance as usual, and even those wet trenches bring out qualities of unconscious heroism. The other day a sergeant was badly wounded as he stood thigh high in water. A bomb or a trench mortar smashed one of his legs horribly. Word was passed down to the field ambulance and a surgeon came up, splashing to the neck in mud, with his instruments held high. The operation was done in the water, red with the blood of the wounded man, who was brought down, less a leg, to the field hospital. He was put a little on one side, as a man about to die. What else could one expect after that agony in the ice-cold puddle? But that evening he chattered cheerfully, joked with the priest who came to anoint him, and wrote a letter to his wife.

BEHIND THE MASK.

"I hope this will find you in the pink as it leaves me," he began. He mentioned that he had had an "accident" which had taken one of his legs away. "But the youngsters will like to play with my wooden leg," he said, and discussed the joke of it. The people round his bed marvelled at him, though day after day they see great courage. Such courage as that of another man who had been brought in mortally wounded and lay next to a comrade on the operating table. "Stick it, lad! Stick it!" he said, turning his head a little to look at his friend.

They "stick it" in a way that leaves one with utterly new knowledge of what the British soldier is behind his mark—of his splendour of courage. The men who come in wounded are in a holiday mood when they have been patched and tidied up and sent off with a ticket on their clothes marked "C.C.S." For the casualty clearing station is the way home, or at least a place with sheets in the beds.

It is this spirit which defeats the strategy of General Winter, though, by Jove! it is no joke these days and nights in the trenches, or even in some of the billets behind the firing lines, where the rain comes pouring through the broken roofs of barns and the wind comes howling through shell-holes or cracks.

GERMAN COMPLAINTS.

The coldness of these Flemish nights might make a man cry with pain if he were not warmed by an inner flame of pride. The wind has a cutting humour, and will get through the woollen vest (knitted by Aunt Mary) and the two waistcoats which belonged to a civilian wardrobe before the war, and the khaki shirt which has lost its buttons, and a tunic and greatcoat and mackintosh waterproof, and Sister Susie's muffler, as easily as as bayonet gets between the ribs of any poor devil who happens to be in its way.

Fortunately the "smell-coats" have arrived, those hairy old friends whose aroma after a wet night would get through a gas helmet. Along the roads of war in their sheep-skin coats our soldiers look like merry peasants who have lost their flocks and have changed their crooks into rifles.

The German soldiers seem to suffer more than our own men, and I doubt whether they are so warmly clad. Their letters, and their prisoners, all complain bitterly of the agony of war in winter, and indeed it is only the stoic spirit of the British soldier and his unconquerable cheeriness which enable him to paddle through a wet trench and to stand for hours in freezing slime without despair.

WIDOW ACCUSED OF LIBELLING VICAR

PERSISTENT CLAIM TO BE HIS WIFE.

How the Rev. Walter Bidlake, vicar of Christ Church, Crewe, and a Cheshire county councillor, received from a woman hundreds of letters and postcards claiming him as her husband, was related to the Crewe magistrates on November 27.

A well-dressed woman of middle age, Emma Mary Fulham, stated to be a widow, was charged with libelling Mr. Bidlake. The latter said, at the woman's request he gave her parish work to do, and afterwards he recived a bill for board and lodging from Hereford, where she had removed. The reason given for the accounts being sent to him was that he was her affianced husband.

She returned to Crewe, and, in addition to sending numerous missives to him, wrote to the Bishop and asked local clergymen to prepare their churches for the marriage. There was no ground whatever for the allegation, which he regarded as blackmail.

A STRANGE MISSIVE.

When he issued the summons the defendant called upon him at the vicarage and threw it at him in an envelope, which contained the following letter:—

Care of the Church.

To my husband, Walter Bidlake; you wretch. Don't think I am to be bluffed by the enclosed. I shall not appear at any court. I am your lawful wife, Mary Bidlake. Emma Fulham died a natural death on February 13, 1913, when you married me yourself at Nantwich-road.

Wooldridge, indeed (meaning the magistrate who signed the summons). Tell him he is talking through his hat. You may keep the precious document for another souvenir.

I could kill you. You are a priest to dare to play so. Do you think I am an idiot? I will see you and Wooldridge hanged before I go. Imagine a man of his position talking such a piece of piffle to me.

I wrote to the Bishop this morning. You will have to acknowledge me now. Hughes (prosecutor's curate) is a champion actor. You ought to be on the boards. Parsons indeed! By heavens, you take the cake.

Your fighting wife, Mary Bidlake.

The Rev. R. Hughes, curate of Christ Church, Crewe, said the woman visited Christ Church and attempted to gain admission to the vestry, stating she wanted to see her husband. He walked her out of the church with as little force as possible.

When arrested at Birmingham the woman said: "I am not Mrs. Fulham; I and Mrs. Bidlake, and we were joined under a covenant before God in Nantwich-road, on February 19, 1913, which was more binding than if we had been married before God's holy altar, or at any registry office. It is ridiculous to bring such a charge against me."

The woman was committed to Chester Assizes.

BRITISH INTERESTS AT JEDDAH.

The following Press Note has been issued:

It is hereby announced for general information, that the Consul for the United States of America at Aden has, with the permission of his Government, very kindly undertaken to take charge of British interests at Jeddah.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The 25th Session of the All-India Kayastha Conference will be held at Lahore on the 30th and 31st December.

Mr. R. Ricke, who was taken into police custody at Bangalore on release from the civil power was produced before Mr. A. R. Cox, District Magistrate, who remanded him to 5th January, on which date if after enquiry Mr. Cox as J. P. finds there is a case for trial he will commit him as a European British subject to the Madras High Court. The charges are attempt to murder a police officer, attempt to escape from custody and obstruction to a public servant.

Lt.-Col. C. M. Dallas is appointed additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

News reached Coonoor that Mrs. Wathan, wife of the Deputy Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, while travelling from Ootacamund by the mail train on Saturday between Hillgrove and Adderley at bridge 47, fell from the compartment and was bruised severely. She was accompanied by her husband and was going to Madras. The cause of the accident is not known. The mail train to Madras was delayed for a few minutes.

A list of foreigners in India who are directed to remove themselves from British India to Holland by way of the Cape of Good Hope per s. s. Golconda is published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India."

The Bombay Presidency Association will entertain Sir S. P. Sinha at dinner at the Ripon Club to-morrow night at 8.30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fine ladies are not at this moment wearing bells on their toes, but they are wearing tassels on their boots, which has something of the same suggestion. Boots are growing higher and higher as dresses grow shorter and shorter, and at the back—where the tab of the old elastic-sided "Jemimas" used to emerge—is a fussy little tassel. Tassels are also worn at the bottom of the lace, where the uppers join the soles, and they flick as their wearer walks. Sometimes the same effect is produced by lacing the boot from the top and tying the bow at the bottom. Here rather thick laces are used. Generally the tassel tones with the leather, but gold tassels have also been used, with the suggestion that the wearer would shortly leap upon the back of a white charger and, standing up, gallop round the ring. With the boots that lace up the sides—very difficult they are to do up—tassels are generally worn at the top, but sometimes at the bottom of the lace as well. The light leather tops of some of the high boots are only attractive when they are a good colour—the sickly, pale shades make it difficult for any but a really beautiful foot to hold its own. Carried down into the heel, the "trotter" suggestion is irresistible.

On the whole there are only too colours which really look as though the wearer were well dressed. One is grey-mole, the other tanbrown. The tan-brown goes extremely well with "tete-de-negre," and also with dark blue and various heather mixtures. The mole-grey goes with everything. Top-boots have not come into vogue here, though they have been worn a good deal in America. There is also a compromise made after the fashion of a soldier's high boot. That is to say, it is as high as a boot and a gaiter together, and it laces down a slit in the front—much as a long glove buttons,—and also higher up, to fit the calf.

Try what a refreshing, easily digested, and specially nourishing *food beverage* may be made with Benger's Food in combination with tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate.

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk forms a dainty and delicious cream, rich in all the necessary food elements. If half Benger's Food so prepared, is mixed with half freshly made tea, etc., its highly nourishing and digestive advantages are added with great success to the refreshing qualities of the tea.

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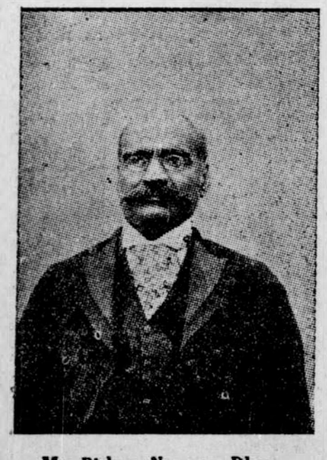
Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

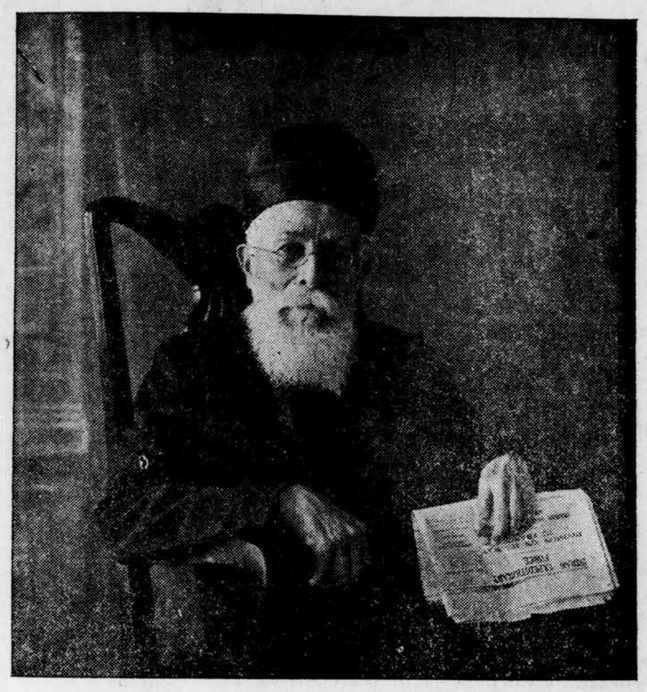
The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth.

The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis.



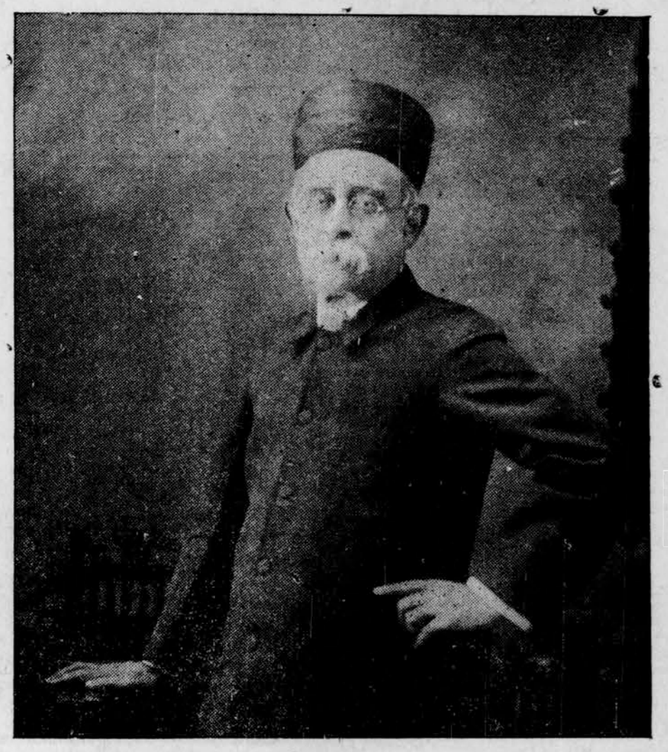
Mr. Bishan Narayan Dhar.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.



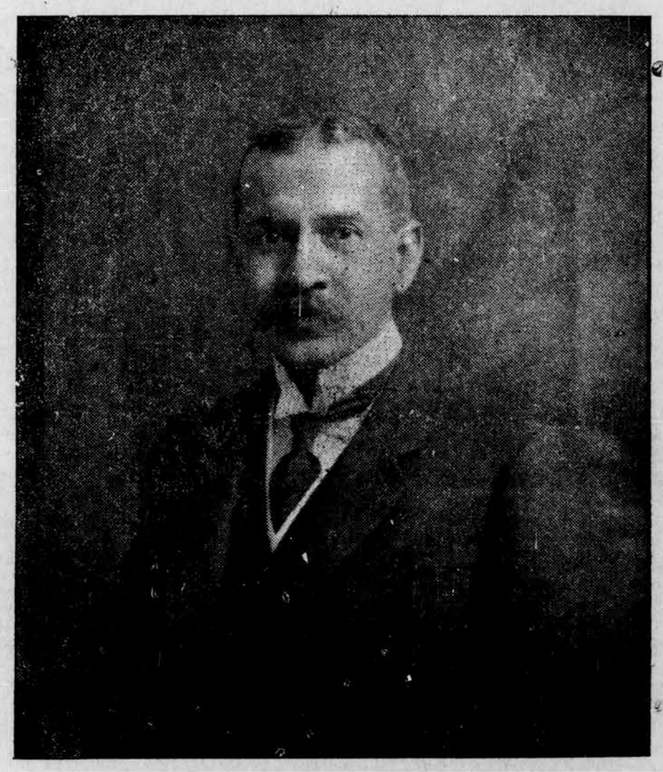
Grand Old Man of India.

THE HON. MR. D. E. WACHA.



Chairman of the Reception Committee.

SIR S. P. SINHA.

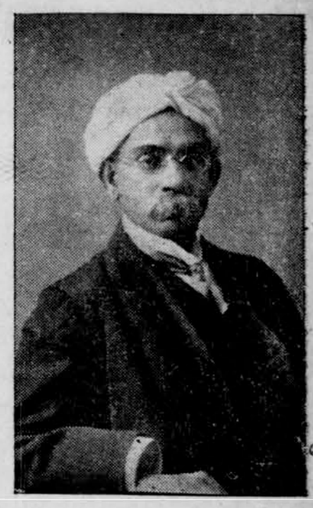


President, 30th Session of Indian National Congress

SOME PROMINENT BENGAL LEADERS.

Photo by Mr. G. M. Jayakar, Bombay.

From Left to Right:-- Mr .K. B. Dutt, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea. Sir S. P. Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu.



Sir N. G. Chandavarkar.

Mr. Mazhur-ul Haque.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad.

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

The Hon. R. B. R. N. Mudholkar.

PROPOSED ASSOCIATED INDIAN CHAMBER.

INDIAN AGRICULTURISTS.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROBLEMS.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The Indian Commercial Congress met yesterday at the Town Hall, Bombay, when delegates from all parts of India and a number of visitors were present. Among those present were: The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard; the Hon. M. B. Chaubal; the Hon. Mr. Carmichael; Sir Prabhashunker Pattani; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir Dinshah Petit; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; the Hon. Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha; Sir V. D. Thackersey; Dr. Stanley Reed; the Hon. Mr. V. Patel; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Lala Hurkishen Lal; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; Mr. Purushotamdas Thakoredas, and many others.

THE HON. MR. D. E. WACHA'S ADDRESS

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Commercial Congress, welcoming the delegates, said:

Brother Delegates, Ladies and gentlemen—On behalf of the Reception Committee of the first Indian Commercial Congress, let me bid you a cordial welcome in this great city, the panoramic beauty of which you will greatly appreciate by perusing a most entertaining book recently published called the "Charm of Bombay," written by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, an indefatigable student of our local history and research. To me it is a source of the highest gratification to participate in the proceedings of this day, which recalls to my memory the auspicious founding, just thirty years ago, of that great parent of all national organisations, *viz.*, the Indian National Congress. Little did we anticipate in the Christmas of 1885, when 72 representatives of all India met together in the historic hall of higher learning in Sanskrit provided by a philanthropic Hindu citizen, that its spirit would permeate in a variety of ways in the land and be the happy instrument of moulding and welding other activities in a concentrated form for the greater good of the people. To-day, I am pleased to say, we are all assembled in another historic hall, older in every way and richer with many traditions, also for a national purpose but of a different character. This Town Hall, built well nigh a century ago, is replete with many memories and many reminiscences. I have been here from the days of my youth upwards on occasions when either the voice of learning or art or science was heard or when its ceiling reverberated with the thunders of local orators demanding their first charter of Municipal Government, or when statesmen of great liberality and breadth of mind like Sir Bartle Frere gave those polished and cultured addresses to the earliest convocations of our local University. Again, it is in this very hall that I had heard the voice of that most distinguished and intrepid traveller, Dr. Livingstone, when returning from his wanderings of many years in the wilds of Central Africa. Lastly, how often our citizens have heard in this identical hall the brilliant and sagacious utterances of that sterling patriot who, alas, has only recently been gathered to the majority! The voice of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is hushed for ever, but I am quite sure, you will all agree with me, that the memory of that premier leader of Indian thought will be cherished for many a generation to come. And nowhere else than in this great historic hall was he heard at his brightest and best on occasions of the highest import to the land.

THE DESIDERATUM.

Let us hope that this Commercial Congress, which finds its nativity in this city to-day and which owes its initiation to our well-known and esteemed citizen and merchant, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, will reach the age of adolescence and be as fruitful of many an activity in the field of Indian Commerce as its parent institution, that "great unconventional convention," has been in that of politics. We have now among us provincial conferences, social and religious conferences, industrial and educational conferences, besides some brotherhoods and leagues, of which the latest and the most sturdy is the one which is also to have its sittings in this city, I mean the league of our Mohammadan brothers and friends. But midst the profusion of these deliberative assemblies there was a crying want for one to ventilate matters affecting Indian commercial interests. That desideratum will, it is to be hoped, be well supplied by this Commercial Congress which comes to-day into existence. It is a new born infant only, but I am of great hope that, nurtured and brought up by men of great commercial instinct and sagacity, it will soon assert its strength and be a power and influence for good in the land.

HISTORY OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

You are, of course, fully conversant with the history of the rise and growth of India's foreign trade since the establishment and consolidation of the British Empire in India, specially of the great strides which Indian trade has taken within the last fifty years, say from the opening of the Suez Canal and the era of Navigation in the world. But it would be extremely erroneous to suppose that there was no such thing as international commerce or exchange of commercial products between India and the other countries in the world prior to the date of British rule

ALL-INDIA COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

NECESSITY OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

What we now call the modern international trade is not a plant of yesterday. Eminent economists have long since demonstrated that the root of such trade might be traced to inter-tribal exchanges and noticed from the most primitive times. Such inter-tribal exchanges existed to the fullest extent in this country centuries ago. So, too, international trade of a rudimentary character. History informs us on the authority of great historians and travellers who flourished more than 3,000 years ago of the trade which India carried on on the one hand with Arabia, Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt and even distant Greece and Rome, and on the other with Java, Borneo, China and Japan. Baragyza or modern Broach, as you are aware, was the greatest entrepot of Indian international commerce from historic times till the advent of the Venetians in the twelfth century.

Just as the Bombay of to-day is the great emporium of commerce between the East and the West, so was ancient Broach. The ancient trade was indeed considerable having regard to the fact that the world of commerce was young. At the commencement of the Christian era the balance of trade in favour of this country with Rome alone amounted to well nigh a million sterling.

It is superfluous in this place to recall what is said about India's trade in the faithful pages of the unknown author of the "Periplus of the Erythrean Sea" so well amplified later on by Hippalus who had personally been to India at the very beginning of the Christian era. Neither is it necessary in this place to recall the fact of the excellent and inter-provincial trade which existed in the country itself. All the products for exchange beyond the seas came by way of land or river to Broach or to Calicut. That land trade also, as is well known, was carried on in the Gangetic plain by means of thousands of little river craft, many of which the Great Alexander himself had got constructed when crossing the Indus from Peshawar to Karachi. And that able Bengalee scholar, Dr. R. Mukerjee, has in his accurate and interesting history of Indian Maritime Activity in early times amply related facts which are evidence of no mean commercial spirit that prevailed among Indians, at least 2,500 years ago. Moreover, the neglected caravan routes from Eastern China and Tibet to the confines of Peshawar and thence to Persia and Mesopotamia are evidence of the great activity of Indian land trade beyond our Frontiers.

A CENTURY OF ECONOMIC MISCHIEF.

But whatever the commerce of India in ancient times and even during the middle ages it could bear no manner of comparison with what the country has been accustomed to during the last half a century. No doubt since the advent of the British in India foreign trade has advanced steadily. That advance was exceedingly slow at first and more or less monopolised by the East India Company till it was deprived of its trading monopoly in 1833. The merchant men of those days were of course high protectionists. India, till the advent of these protectionists, was quite innocent of protective or any other tariff. She only traded on natural lines. She supplied to other countries such articles of luxury and comfort as they could not produce or produce only at an excessive cost. On the other hand, she imported such articles as she required for her own wants and luxuries. Thus was established a basis of international trade which was in reality the development of the primitive inter-tribal one to which distinguished economists have referred. In reality it was a free exchange of products. All this was altered by the protectionists of the East India Company with the net result that profitable industries, specially that of calicoes, were killed inch by inch. And this parlous state of things continued to the great prejudice of India's industrial and commercial prosperity. But let us drop a curtain over that century of economic mischief. Let it be buried for ever. Imperial men of British commerce to-day have deplored as the Indians themselves, that great injury inflicted on India by those exceedingly selfish monopolists. Some embers of that old protective policy still seem to flicker so far as the Lancashire export trade to India in cotton fabrics is concerned. Take, for instance, the excise duty on Indian manufactured goods which has been imposed since 1895 by reason of the one-sided and interested fiscal policy imposed on the Government at home by Lancashire manufacturers. But India has seen the dawn of a better day in commercial and industrial prosperity since the last fifty years, during which immense changes have taken place in the old-fashioned trade of the world. The opening of the Suez Canal in November 1869 accompanied by the great impetus, still going on in steam navigation, has wholly revolutionised the trade prior to that year. Next, the immense expansion of railways in the West and the moderate extension of the same in this country has also been vastly contributory to the development of that new international trade to which I have just referred. These railways, especially in the United States, have given an enormous encouragement to the growth of agricultural products first and manufactures afterwards in a degree which is unprecedented in the economic history of the world. Other countries followed suit. Thus it is that Lancashire during the last fifty years has been able to establish unrivalled supremacy in her piece-goods trade and the Midland Countries in their iron manufactures. Both these striking phenomena have in a vast measure directed international trade into channels whereby every civilised country in the world has been able to produce certain special commodities at the cheapest price and sell them to other countries in order to exchange those products which they have in their turn produced cheap. It is this broad economic fact of the last half a century which is at the root of that immense international trade that we witness to-day, and to the extension of which there would be no limit for some years to come.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

This trade has again been helped by the phenomenal progress of science applied to industries. The production has thus been greatly supplemented and as science advances and devises new methods of production of a variety of other commodities still unknown, the world's international trade is destined to go forward by leaps and bounds. These are the outward factors in the business economics of the world which are having their beneficent influence on the international trade of India. That trade has not yet experienced their full effects, while our Indian men of commerce and industry have hitherto failed to grasp the fundamental principles underlying this colossal influence which is slowly changing the commercial destiny of this country for the better. Whatever, therefore, may have been the mischievous effects of the selfish policy in fiscal and commercial matters in the past, I for one am rejoiced that all those external factors just referred to which have combined to make the international trade of the world what it is, are silently effecting the good of the country. There may be, as some of my critics might say, great optimism in this line of thought. But I am strongly of conviction from my study of the history of the world's international trade for the past fifty years that our rulers are on the whole following a policy, though not without some grievous mistakes now and again, which is certain to lead to the greater material prosperity of the land. We should all try to realise here the remarkable dictum of that great economist, Dudley North, given over two hundred years ago that "The whole world as to trade is but as one nation or people, and therein nations are as persons."

One of the important effects of this international trade is the steady emergence of the country from a debtor to a creditor. You are all aware how the balance of trade has gone in favour of India for the last few years. No doubt the war conditions, which are temporary, have arrested the excess of exports over imports. But those exports are bound to resume their normality after the close of the present struggle. And here I need not remind you what an important part agricultural prosperity must play in our country's commerce. Commerce cannot exist without agricultural products which could be safely exported to foreign countries after what may be necessary for home consumption. So, too, with industries and manufactures. It is the combination of these triple factors which educes commerce, that is to say, exchange of products of one country with another. It should, therefore, be the constant aim and object of this Commercial Congress to stimulate the agricultural (including the breeding of live stock) and mineral prosperity of the land. That is to say, agriculture should be so extended and improved as to enable our helpless ryots to produce more at less cost so as to leave them a fair margin of profit. And in this connection I wish to lay the greatest stress on the institution of Agricultural Banks on the lines of the Egyptian Agricultural Bank with such modifications as may be deemed essential. No doubt, the Government has with laudable zeal during the last decade paid greater attention to the improvement of agriculture by a variety of means and have also spent a large *modicum* of revenue in that behalf. Yet much still remains to be accomplished and could be only accomplished by following the example of the United States of America. That country is a model one for purposes of agricultural improvement, and it is superfluous to state here that the Government of India should by and by spend larger and larger sums out of the annual revenue for the achievement of this great national object which really signifies the material salvation of the country. Every rupee spent on the extension and improvement of Agriculture must be deemed wholly reproductive. So far as to the duty of the State in India. But more than the State private enterprise ought to take upon itself a thorough organisation of agricultural industry and agricultural credit on sound lines suggested by the prosperity of agriculture in the United States. The Government, at the best, can only be an auxiliary. It is the people themselves on whom lies the great responsibility of promoting the country's material prosperity by the larger and larger efforts they may put forth in the matter of agricultural organisation and credit. It is also needful to point out the great utility of further exploiting the rich mineral resources of the country, an active impetus to which Sir Thomas Holland so admirably gave when at the head of the Geological Department. In the near future mineralogy and metallurgy should greatly attract the attention of men of the great enterprise and courage of the late Mr. Tata. The war has made us all quite alive to the variety of metallic ores which might be utilised for purposes both of the arts of war and peace in the great British Empire.

POSITION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURISTS.

Lastly, there may be immense progress in foreign and inland trade but that would not necessarily signify the prosperity of millions of cultivators. It is only when Indian agriculture is placed on a sound economic footing which would conduce to the prosperity of the ryot that the country itself could be said to grow in wealth. The larger, therefore, the exports of agricultural and mineral products from the country, while leaving a fair margin of profit to the ryots, the greater the balance of trade in favour of the country *pari passu* with such a financial policy of the Government as would steadily lead to diminish sterling obligations abroad. This is the great goal to be borne in mind by the Commercial Congress.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Side by side, the incalculable advantage of commercial education based on high scientific knowledge of a practical character in a variety of directions should never be lost sight of. Commercial education was woefully neglected in England till the vast strides made by the European Continent and the United States made her alive to the importance and value of what Professor Ashley rightly calls "Business Economics." To us in Bombay it is a matter of some comfort that by dint of perseverance we have been able to found a College of Commerce which will be in reality a teaching Commercial University, but to attain this ultimate goal for which the College is founded, the State should come forward with a liberal purse to make the Institution a really genuine teaching University as its enthusiastic Principal so earnestly yearns for. Allahabad has taken a right step in the matter. Its University owes it to the economic statesmanship of its present distinguished Chancellor, no other than Sir James Meston, the liberality with which the higher commercial course is to be encouraged in the near future under the guidance and direction of that able economist Professor Stanley Jevons. Calcutta has followed suit and we should all rejoice when our own liberal-minded Governor gives the only College of Commerce in this country substantial grants which would speed it on its onward progressive course. And let me conclude this part of my subject with what was said only two years ago by a distinguished Manchester educationist in relation to English backwardness in Commercial education: "We are coming into competition in foreign markets with men of far better educational equipment than ourselves, with the result that the prizes fall, as they always must, to the man of better intellect and trained capacity. They forget that year by year, trade is becoming more international and cosmopolitan, points of contract multiply, insular isolation is merely a slow form of suicide, and ignorance of foreign languages, of foreign customs, coinages, measures, laws is only a form of insular isolation." It is to be hoped the Indian Government, as well as the great Indian mercantile community, will firmly bear in mind the observation just quoted.

GOAL OF COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Survey now the field of Commerce since the days of the opening of the Canal and the era of steam navigation and extended railways! What giant strides has India made since then in her imports and exports. Would it have been possible to annually export in larger and larger quantities millions of hundredweights of rice and wheat, of jute and cotton, of tea and seeds and other minor products, but for the external factors referred to? Similarly, would it have been possible the prosperous existence to-day of well nigh 300 cotton factories, 40 jute mills, hundreds of tea gardens and so forth? If only our rulers, who are now amply alive to the absolute necessity of the economic progress of the country in a variety of directions—in agriculture, in industries and in manufactures, would bear in mind that the helpless Indians have been urging on their attention these many years past, that the material prosperity of India should be based, with a singleness of purpose, on what is the best in the interests of the people irrespective of the interest of all other countries, the United Kingdom not excepted, I am sure that the progress during the next quarter of a century would be such as to gratify the millions of this country and make the Government proud of their magnificent economic achievements.

At the same time it is my earnest hope that Indians of enterprise and commerce will devote specific attention to the incalculable advantages of possessing a mercantile fleet of their own. As you all know the vast sea-borne trade of the country is carried on in foreign bottoms and thus a part of the annual wealth by way of freight inward and outward is carried away by foreign shipowners. Ship-building is an art not unknown to India, and it is an historical fact that along with a large number of warships for the British Navy, during the latter part of the eighteenth and almost the whole of the nineteenth century, built in the Bombay Dockyard by those great Parsee master builders, the Wadias, merchant vessels were also built of a most durable type. It is much to be wished that this art of ship-building was again revived on a sure and solid foundation which may lead to the greater mercantile prosperity of the country and be also in times of emergency a tower of strength to the Government itself.

THE WAR AND TRADE.

That is the goal to which this Commercial Congress should unceasingly aim at. The time is opportune and ripe. It may be postulated without contradiction that this terrible war, which we all fervently pray may end in the ultimate victory and triumph of the Allies, has already presented to the world many an economic phenomenon undreamt of in the philosophy of economists past and present, be they of the persuasion of protectionists or preferential tariffists or free or fair traders. Their many dogmas and shibboleths may have to go to the melting pot or to the crucible of truth in order that they might undergo an evolution in harmony with the new facts disclosed. This Commercial Congress, therefore, takes its birth at a juncture in the history of the economic world when all its ability and strength and grasp of first principle and practical business sagacity will be essential to lay before the Government from time to time those larger and graver problems, fiscal, industrial and commercial, which will demand patient consideration and wise solution. Let me hope that the active workers will rise equal to the occasion and direct their attention to fruitful channels which may redound to their credit and be productive of the highest beneficence to the country. Meanwhile India cannot but express her warmest gratitude to Great Britain for her magnificent Navy which has kept the wide seas open to all neutrals for purposes of commerce But for that invaluable service which that Great Armada, commanded by the gallant Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, far surpassing that which Queen Elizabeth put forth to vanquish her enemies, has rendered and is rendering to the peaceful world at large, we do not know how the foreign trade of this country might have suffered and how crippled might have been its great internal trade. Indians should bear in mind with undying gratitude this great service the British Navy has been doing all throughout this horrible war. With these words I once more bid you, brother delegates, a cordial welcome to this great city and request you to proceed with the election of your President for the session now open.

Lala Harkishan Lal then moved the election of the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy as President of the Session. He said that as their respected Chairman of the Reception Committee had pointed out the Commercial Congress was a child which needed a very practical and tactful nurse, and that nurse they had in the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy who was an experienced commercial expert and a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and who knew all the technicalities as well as the legal aspects of the trade. There was no doubt that under Sir Fazalbhoy's auspices the Commercial Congress would make its sittings successful and under his guidance and leadership they would achieve all the results that Mr. Wacha had referred to.

Mr. Vidyasagar seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, President of the Commercial Congress, then delivered the following speech:

I am most thankful to you all for appointing me President of the 1st Session of the Indian Commercial Congress, though I feel that for more reasons than one you might have selected some one better qualified to preside over your deliberations. In the first place the idea of holding such a Congress was originally suggested to the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber by myself. I have contributed from the very beginning my humble quota to its fostering and development, and I did not like that I should be chosen to preside over this Session with the organisation of which I have been so closely associated. In the second place, I consider myself quite a junior in the world of trade and commerce wherein there are so many eminent men of light and leading. I feel therefore diffident and am only supported in my work by the presence of you all here and by the belief that you will bear with my deficiencies and help me to discharge my duties.

THE LOSS OF SIR P. MEHTA AND MR. GOKHALE.

The inauguration of a new all-India movement for the material advancement of our teeming millions naturally turns our thoughts to our great leaders, and we feel grieved to realise that within the short space of less than twelve months we have lost two of the foremost among them,—Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Gokhale. It will be difficult to fill the void created by their deaths. Though each of them worked in a different sphere, though their professions were different from ours, we, the first members of this Congress, cannot but express our profound sorrow at the loss by death of two such eminent and devoted workers in the common cause of peaceful progress. Our sense of loss at this double domestic calamity is all the keener because we have experienced it in the middle of the most terrible war that has ever been known, just when the need of sage counsel from experienced men is most required. Yet if we have been bereft of their guidance when we have most required it, there is still much for which we have to be thankful. The extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office has secured to us for the time being a continuance of the wise and statesmanlike rule that we have been privileged to enjoy, and for that boon we should be profoundly grateful. Apart from that, the mere fact that we are to-day able to meet in peaceful surroundings and to inaugurate this Congress is remarkable evidence of the privileges we enjoy beneath the British flag. The invincible Navy rules the seas, protects our shores, and keeps open the highways of the world for our commerce. Thus when more than half the world is at war we are able to go about our daily business in peace and security, and are able to meet here to consider how we may increase the commercial prosperity of this country so that it may become commensurate with the importance which is rightly attributed to India as a senior partner in the British Empire.

We meet then to-day in unique circumstances, and I think it may fairly be said that our gathering is unique in the history of India. Here is no recognition of racial distinctions but a unification of all races and interest on a common platform, and in this attempt to establish commercial unity we may perhaps discern the preparation of India for ultimate political unity. Here we propose to consider and discuss our common problems and to represent our common grievances to the one National Government, as we may fitly call the Government of his Majesty the King-Emperor. The unifying influences of the British Government have long been manifested in this country and were first vividly seen in that great gathering which, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee has just pointed out, was held here 30 years back. Our Congress then is the logical development of a system of Government that has helped gradually to bring all races and creeds together for the benefit of India.

INDIA'S PAST COMMERCIAL GREATNESS.

No one can speak before such an assemblage as this without thinking of our country's commercial history, and I am almost silenced when I contemplate the stupendous progress which Indian trade has made during the last few centuries and the marvellous changes which have been introduced in the ways and methods of business and finance. The task of comparing the different periods and of tracing Indian commerce to its remotested past is colossal, made all the more difficult by the fact that no one has so far attempted it. What we know about the early periods, which also were bright and glorious for the country, we glean only from a few books written by European historians. It is no mere legend but a historical fact that India was not an isolated and uncivilized unit in the community of nations in the ancient world. She had a large foreign trade and a well-equipped shipping which took her wares even to the most distant regions then known. But large though that trade was, it pales into insignificance when we compare it with figures in the trade reports of the present times published by the Government of India, and large though that shipping was, it must have been nothing to the huge tonnage which serves our ports at present. The one regrettable feature is that while then the shipping was ours, the present shipping is not our own; and just as we have lost the carrying trade so we can scarcely hope that Bombay will ever regain her former position as one of the great ship-building centres of the world.

What great strides the trade and commerce of India have taken during the last three centuries, specially with Great Britain, will be seen by some figures which I give here. All are familiar with the big blue covered tomes giving statistics of the trade of India in modern times. It is interesting to note how the forerunner of these blue books was first issued in 1625. In taht year, in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons was first published an "Abstract of the Trade to the East Indies, both for exportation and importation, from the 25th March 1620 to the 25th March 1624." From this we learn the total amount of the exports for the period 1620 to 1623 was as follows:—

Total exported £205,710 bullion, £58,806 goods, £264,516. The imports into England were as follows:—

1620	£108,887
1621	£ 94,464
1622	£389,500
1623	£582,593

In 1680-81 the value of exports from Great Britain to India was £346,213. In 1710-11 they were £200,515 sterling, the export of bullion in that year being £375,405 and the imports into England from India being £496,532, sterling. In the year 1801-02 imports from foreign countries into Bombay amounted to Rs. 72,31,977, while the exports of Indian produce and manufacture amounted to Rs. 72,386 in the same year. When we take a leap of one century from 1801-1901 we find the foreign commerce of India established in quite new conditions and long since entered upon a brilliant and successful career. We find the different ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi fully developed and responsible for a total foreign trade of crores of rupees, the total imports being £50,090,000 and the total exports being £75,504,000. Coming to the present time we find the same progressive movement being kept up and the imports and exports for the official year ended last March as follows:—Imports 14,493 lakhs of rupees, exports 18,217 lakhs of rupees, the total being 32,710 lakhs of rupees. Those, you must remember, are war time statistics and bear the inevitable impress of war, though its effect is every month becoming less evident.

When our trade with England began in the early 17th century half a dozen small sailing ships in a year provided ample freight for it. They gradually grew in number and size; steam superseded the old fashion; and at the beginning of this century the number of ships entering and leaving Indian ports and their tonnage were as follows:—

	Entered No.	Tonnage.	Cleared No.	Tonnage.
1900 ...	4,495	4,955,539	4,118	4,669,778

GROWTH OF INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

Side by side with the growth of this foreign trade of India there has also been a growth of the inter provincial trade which we call the inland trade. We have not unfortunately got figures for this trade during the early part of the 19th and the preceding centuries, but we have reason to believe that the high trunk roads, which connected one part of India with another and which were kept in good condition in the time of Mogul Emperors, witnessed a large amount of trade being carried by Vanzaras and the like carriers of those days, who, with their horses and bullocks traversed the country and foreign soils, connecting trade markets, being themselves the forerunners of steam and electrical traction which have narrowed down the world and created an international market.

The development of both foreign and inland trade is naturally connected with the growth of the agencies of modern civilization the Railways and the Post and Telegraph services. The first line of Railways was laid down in this country in the year 1853 since which we have progressed so far as to have 35,285 miles of Railways for the whole of India with a capital of Rs. 4,65.89.35 lakhs employed upon them and the Government of India spending something like Rs. 12 crores annually for them. The post and telegraph services were instituted in the year 1853-54 and 1851-52 respectively and we have got at present 81,593 miles of telegraph line and 321,801 miles of wire and cable serving almost the whole of the country and 18,946 post offices catering to an ever increasing demand for the speedy carrying of millions of letters and packets.

DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING

In this bird's eye view of the Commercial

(*Continued on page 13.*)

ALL-INDIA COMMERCE CONGRESS

(Continued from page 12.)

progress of India, you have seen the progress of both the foreign and inland trade and also the development of the Commercial Agencies on which the growth of trade depends. This is one more factor which must be taken into consideration in this connection, and that is the development and perfection of the delicate mechanism of credit, the very life and soul of modern international trade and commerce. It is no exaggeration to say that India had one of the most highly developed systems of Banking and the Indian Shroffs and Sahukars have played a great part in financing agriculturists and merchants. Nevertheless modern commerce has required many modifications to be made in the old system and the system of modern Banking has been evolved to meet its requirements. Modern Banking institutions were established to serve trade and commerce and we can only regret that we have not been able to make as much progress in this direction as is necessary. We have got in the first place the Presidency Banks and the foreign exchange banks, the progressive capital of which is an index to the growing needs of the country for institutions of this nature.

These institutions, however, are few and far between and the wiser minds have always forseen that their efforts should be supplemented by indigenous Banking institutions. When, therefore, the first Indian bank on a large scale was started, it was hailed with feelings of warm welcome by all the leading merchants and publicists of the country. It was soon followed by others numbering in all about 60 concerns and it was naturally thought that one of the great hindrances in the way of the development of Indian commerce had been removed through the establishment of these banking institutions. Unfortunately one after the other of these mushroom institutions came tottering to the ground involving in their ruin hundreds of thousands of people and giving such a blow to the credit of the country as will take years to repair. In all 57 banks disappeared with a capital of Rs. 4,10,90,000. So again we are brought to a condition of things when our trade and commerce have principally to depend on the presidency banks and the foreign exchange Banks for all the facilities we require. Is this not a deplorable state of things that, while the advanced countries of the West are finding out new instruments of credit to facilitate trade and commerce, we have to contemplate our Banking institutions reduced by a large number and our Banking capital reduced by a large amount.

THE FUNCTION OF COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

I pass from considering how our trade and commerce have developed and the problems which we have to face as the result of that development, to asking you to consider what function this Congress is to serve in the future. Of course first and foremost we have to bear in mind that the Indian commercial community has to do what it can towards the vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful issue, and it will be a matter of immense satisfaction to us if by anything we do we can contribute to that glorious consummation. Surely it is because we are full of faith in the future and the success of the Allies, that we, the representatives of Indian Commerce in Congress assembled, inaugurate to-day the Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, or a Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. Without the triumphant assertion of the right, and the destruction of Germany and her gospel of destruction, we can effect nothing. The history of the movement that has led to this Congress must be well-known to you. In July, 1913, in a letter published in the "Times of India," I suggested the convention of an Indian Commercial Congress, composed exclusively of members of the Indian commercial community. The idea, as I have explained on several occasions, was not to emasculate or to impair the usefulness of the Indian Industrial Conference, but in the interests of commerce to secure the co-operation of people who stood out, and, further, to ensure a separate and vigorous representation of commercial interests. It is everyway desirable that Commerce should have an independent agency for the consolidation, concentration and expression of its views and for the advocacy of its cause. Indian Commerce has reached a stage when it should cease to be an appendage of any other institution, however cognate in nature and similar in object and purpose. The suggestion did not come too soon, as is amply proved by the fact that it was enthusiastically taken up by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and found general acceptance among the Indian commercial community. The Press too supported the idea, the "Times of India," leading with a weighty editorial. The correspondence on the subject disclosed a singular unanimity among commercial people in its favour; the Indian Industrial Conference in a special Resolution welcomed the proposal; and if we did not start the Congress last year, it was only because of the abnormal conditions then prevailing on account of the war and because of the hope then entertained of an early cessation of hostilities. The war unfortunately continues, but "the end is not in sight," and that has induced us to modify last year's conclusion. If we were to wait for the restoration of Peace, the proposal would have to be indefinitely postponed. That course would have been prejudicial to our interests, as became clear to all of us, especially after the trade conferences of this year. At both the Wheat and the Cotton Conference the Indian commercial community was completely ignored by Government. Such exclusion of some of the Indian chambers from important discussions of matters relating to Indian trade would have been impossible were all the chambers federated on the lines of the proposed Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce. But the impelling reason for an early session of the Commercial Congress is the paramount need for the speedy formation of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce in view of the expected settlement at the close of the war of important issues affecting Indian trade interests. The "Times of India" forcibly pointed out in 1913:

"There never was a time when there was greater need for a strong and informed expression of Indian opinion on economic questions. Fiscal policy is looming large, very important issues affecting the use of Indian money for India's requirements are under discussion, and it is of the highest importance that Indian opinion should be clarified and focussed."

THE EXAMPLE OF THE WEST.

Subsequent experience has made the suggested organisation of Indian commerce more urgent still. The Indian Commercial Congress is accordingly held without further procrastination. We have the inspiring example of the West before us. Federation is the great modern principle and process of civilised progress. In England Commercial Congresses have provided the vitalising force in trade and commerce for more than half-a-century. Since the first Congress in 1860, Commercial Congresses have been a recognised institution of considerable utility and importance. The Incorporated Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom has worked steadily for British commercial prosperity with conspicuous success. We have Indian experience too to guide us in this matter. In 1905 was held a Conference of European Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, and Sir Edward Law, speaking at that Conference as a representative of Government, pointed out the importance of such conferences in words which have more than a passing interest:

"I look on the assembly of this Conference as an event of first-class importance and of most happy augury for the future, since I am confident that the commercial community will profit by the interchange of views on the important questions submitted to the consideration of the Delegates of the Chambers, and that Government will profit by the expression of opinions formulated after serious deliberation by a representative body of men of such special experience and whose individual interests are bound up, with those of the country in which the live and in which they conduct their business."

Lord Curzon also, as Viceroy, at the Banquet at Government house in honour of the Delegates, dwelt on the wholesome influence of the Conference upon the whole economic situation:

"It seems to me an excellent thing," he said, "that representative members of the Chambers of Commerce of India should meet in Conference at Calcutta as you are now doing. You exchange useful ideas and you pass resolutions relating to the commercial and industrial condition of the country. The interests that are represented by the gentlemen who are sitting at this table are, in my judgment, very important ones, for they are commensurate with the whole field of economic development upon which the future prosperity of this country so largely depends. Your meetings, therefore, and your discussions concern a much wider class than the members of Chambers of Commerce alone, because they affect the vital interests of the country at large. . . . I am glad to note how general a recognition there now appears to be of the community of interests between Government and commerce in this country."

FEDERATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

After these authoritative pronouncements one would have expected a continuity of policy among the commercial public of India, but somehow the Conference, although not quite barren of results, proved abortive as a means of consolidating commercial opinion, of coordinating the activities of the different provincial Chambers of Commerce, and of creating a central body fit to watch over the commercial interests of the country as a whole. This very necessary and important work, however, can no longer be delayed, and it is one of the principal aims of this Congress to effect it, not only by holding periodical sessions at the various commercial centres, but by the formation of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce on the lines of what has been rightly described as the Parliament of Commerce,—the Incorporated Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, the objects and the constitution and the rules of which form our model and guide. Such central Associations follow in the natural course of healthy development. The time may come, sooner perhaps than many of us imagine, when the federal idea will be further developed in commerce, and an International Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the world will be formed in the same way as all the Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations have clubbed themselves into an International Federation. In that federation India must be represented, just as, we hope, she is to be represented in the next Imperial Conference. Experiments have already been made in this direction, and we have got to the quadrennial Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, organised by the London Chamber of Commerce. It is thus not too soon that we hold this Congress and establish the Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce.

OUR HELPLESSNESS IN FISCAL MATTERS.

Brother Delegates, the need of a Federated Chamber of Commerce, great at all times, is paramount in the present political and economic situation in India. Here public opinion can acquire momentum sufficient to move Government only by consolidation and concentration. Ours is not a self-governing country, and the voice of the people must in any case be united and very strong indeed to influence the policy and action of the authorities. The subjects of a Dependency must of necessity be at a serious disadvantage. So long as the Government of a country is not thoroughly national in spirit and sentiment and personnel; so long as it is, from its constitution and the accident of its foreign character, more or less exclusive; with all its benevolent intentions and desire to promote their material welfare, it must to some extent at least be ignorant of the true feelings and the real needs of the people. The difficulty is considerably enhanced when the Government is subject to the powerful influence of the ruling nation, which has sometimes conflicting interests, and an effective industrial and commercial organisation which can make that influence irresistible. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Government of India is powerless to shape its commercial and industrial policy with a sole eye to Indian interests. The British manufacturer and the British merchant, with their votes which they know how to use to the best advantage, are masters of the situation. In the result the Government of India has on many an occasion to adopt a line of action at once repugnant to it and prejudicial to the interests of the people. It has not a free hand, and in fiscal matters is practically helpless. For instance, even for the purposes of revenue customs duties cannot be imposed upon British manufactures along with other manufactures unless countervailed by corresponding excise duties, whether the home-made articles compete with the imports or not. Again we have lately seen the deplorable sight of a strong British syndicate attempting to get from one of our Provincial Governments a practical monopoly for the manufacture of Cement. It is useless to multiply instances. The outstanding feature of the situation is that the Government of India does not lack the will to take the right course in industrial and commercial matters, but has not the necessary freedom of initiative and action. We the people of this country must therefore do all we can to strengthen its hands, and an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce with periodical Commercial Congresses should provide the machinery through which we can make our support effective.

THE ASSET OF INDIA'S LOYALTY.

The war prevents us from discussing controversial topics, but even a cursory analysis of the questions of supreme interest to Indian commerce and industry that await settlement on the restoration of normal conditions, will reveal to the thinking public the wisdom of our decision to meet in Congress this year. It has been authoritatively stated over and over again in the responsible section of the British Press and by responsible British statesmen that India's loyal and hearty participation in the war will not, and cannot, go unrecognised at the end of it. Substantial improvement in the administration of this great country in the near future may well be relied upon, but we must make it clear that no improvement is more necessary or will be more welcome than that which will leave complete liberty of action to the Government of India in matters relating to Commerce and Industry. The "Statist," referring to India's rally, observed on October 23rd last: "It is a very great asset—the loyalty and public spirit of a great people. Most earnestly is it to be hoped that we shall show our recognition of the greatness of the asset not by mere empty talk, but by redoubled efforts to increase the welfare of the people and to open up to them new avenues to prosperity and wealth in every direction. The Governments everywhere can do much, but nowhere can a Government do more than in India."

WANTED FISCAL INDEPENDENCE.

True, but the Government of India must be free to adopt, in consultation with the representatives of the people, the policy most conducive to the best interests of the country, without interference from either the Imperial Government or the Secretary of State for India. All improvements in fiscal, commercial and industrial matters bust begin with this independence. "In a word, we want self-government in Commerce and Industry." Indian public opinion has already expressed itself on the point with singular unanimity, force and persistency, and it would be the barest justice to India to grant her fiscal independence. And this can be done without jeopardising in the least the political interests of Britain. The Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce will have before it a heavy programme of urgent business, and must work throughout the year for Fiscal Autonomy. Without this autonomy our commercial prosperity, however imposing, will lack a sound and firm foundation. In principle and in fact our position is unassailable.

THE TARIFFS.

The second item in our programme, and the point on which we must concentrate all our forces, is the question of the customs duties. The strain which the war has caused to the public finances in India and the need of an early recoupment invests this question with an importance much beyond its normal importance. In any scheme of additional taxation,—not an unlikely contingency should the war continue sometime longer,—the customs will and ought to, have, not only an important, but a predominant position. In every country these duies, barring one or two exceptions, are the most productive sources of revenue. In India, however, this source has been insufficiently tapped. Whether Free Trade or Protection wins in the end, there can be no doubt that a very careful revision of the tariff has become increasingly necessary in view of the financial needs of Government. In this matter of tariff Indian commercial opinion ought certainly to prevail, and one of the principal objects of the Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce is to press this opinion upon the attention of Government with all the force and all the weight which such a central and responsible Committee can lend to it.

QUESTION OF FREIGHTS.

There is important work to be done by the Associated Chamber in regard to another group of subjects, viz., those relating to facilities of communication within the country and at sea. Comment on the absolute necessity of these facilities is superfluous. The whole point is, how best to secure them. Our attention must be focussed upon three main heads of improvements for facilitating the movement of heavy goods. For international commerce the essential conditions are quick transit and low freights. We have not much to complain about the first, but the present scale of freights, although not very high absolutely, is, comparatively speaking, somewhat higher than what would meet the exigencies of Indian commerce. Inland, the improvement of our waterways and railways must take precedence of all other measures. The country is backward as regards the first. The waterways are very inadequately developed; indeed, in certain respects we are losing ground. Channels which were once navigable and which once served as highways for the cheap transport of heavy merchandise have either become completely silted up or choked with weeds and their mouths blocked by bars. The rapid extension of railways has also contributed to the neglect of the water-courses. No serious attempt has yet been made to restore the river systems of the country to their former satisfactory condition. The result is, we have numerous stagnant pools, marshes and lagoons which are the breeding ground of malaria and other diseases. The natural drainage of the land is thus becoming blocked. The improvement of the rivers and watercourses will not only restore this drainage and facilitate the movement of merchandise, but will provide canals for the purposes of irrigation at a minimum of cost. Larger production of raw materials through improved irrigation will certainly increase our exports at the same time that it will add to the financial resources of the agriculturists, and enable them to consume larger quantities of finished articles whether manufactured at home or imported from abroad.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

Great vigilance is necessary in the matter of railway development. Expansion is not the only point. The great need is improvement, and Government has rightly undertaken to appropriate more money out of the annual allotments to improvements than to new construction. It is a question if any ambitions scheme of construction should be taken in hand before the necessary improvements on the existing lines have been fully carried out. As matters stand at present, the inland railways are defective both as regards cheap transit and quick transit. Railway rates are at present adjusted in such a way as to be more favourable to foreign articles than to articles which are exchanged as between province and province and district and district. We have got a resolution before us drawing the attention of the Government to this as well as to the long standing grievances of our merchants to the form of Railway Risk Notes B. and H. which operate harshly upon them. Railways are public carriers, and it is one of their first duties to indemnify the merchants against any losses which they may suffer through their neglect or some mischief of their servants. If they take a greater responsibility on their shoulders it will mean greater traffic for themselves, for it will be creating confidence in Railways on the part of the commercial community. Over and above these questions of railway administration is the question of the railway finance. Railway loans are raised in Great Britain and it is a long standing demand that railway rupee loans should be thrown open to the Indian people. This is an opportune moment for effecting the great change and affording to the people of India an opportunity to have their share in the railway development of this country, as Great Britain will not respond at present to any Indian or Colonial loans, so pressing are her own financial needs.

EXTENSION OF FEEDER LINES.

Connected with this subject of increased railway facilities is the important question of extension of Branch lines or Feeder lines. The urgency of a rapid expansion of these lines is obvious, and even people who condemn further construction of Trunk or main lines advocate their construction at an accelerated pace. Next in importance to their need for opening up outlying areas is the attraction for afe investment they offer to shy capital. The experience of the last few years shows how the Feeder lines have helped to draw out the unemployed capital of the country. This is a distinct gain to the cause of commerce and industry. But latterly difficulty has arisen. Since the revision of the rules relating to the construction of Feeder lines, the introduction of the present Branch line terms under which the Secretary of State is pleased to guarantee a return of 3½ per cent a year upon the capital, and the financial success of the Light Railways, British directors of the main lines, with the evident object of monopolising this branch of the railway business also, have begun to raise difficulties. Under existing arrangements these British companies have a predominant voice in the matter of sanction of the Feeder Railways, although Government finds for them the bulk of the capital required for the construction of the Trunk Railways and guarantees interest both upon their portion of the capital and the debentures! This is unjustifiable in principle and injurious in effect to Indian interests. Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.'s railways from Nadiad to Kapadvanj and from Godhra to Lunavada would never have been constructed had not the Government given out of the Imperial Railway Revenue "Rebate terms" refused by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, although that Company has only a five per cent., share in the surplus profit of that Railway system. Generally speaking, the objection is that the main lines run the risk of being "short circuited" by the Feeder lines; but this is an imaginary evil, as Government, having the largest stake in the main lines, may well be expected to consider carefully the probable financial bearings before sanctioning a new scheme. The real reason appears to be that the British companies working in India want to check Indian competition and to stifle Indian enterprise, as will be clear from the fact that they are trying to form subsidiary companies with British captal for the construction of Feeder lines. And this is a matter about which the Indian public ought to be on the qui vive, and the Associated Indian Chamber, with all the power and dignity attaching to such a central body, must fight out the case for them.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

But, more important than all, perhaps, to Indian Commerce and Industry are the complicated questions relating to Indian currency, banking facilities, location and employment of the Government funds, and the utilisation of Indian capital in the financing of India railways and irrigation canals. The India Finance and Currency Committee's Report on all these points has been before the Indian public for months past, but owing to the war, has nowhere received that attention which the paramount importance of the subjects dealt with deserve. It is doubtful if it will ever receive adequate treatment among the lay public. But the Associated Chamber will for long years find ample scope for fruitful work in this line. The conclusions of the Committee in respect of some of the more important of these points do not commend themselves to the Indian public, especially the Indian commercial public. They fail to do full justice to Indian interests. The important question of a State Bank was not directly before the Committee, and it would be unfair to criticise its recommendation of a separate investigation by a small expert Committee. But the Finance Commissioner's findings about the suggested gold currency, gold mint, location of the Gold Standard Reserve and of the surplus balances, the diversion of the gold portion of the Paper Currency Reserve, the employment of the profits on the coinage of rupees and the scheme of advances to approved borrowers in London, are open to question. They do not at least agree with Indian sentiment, and it is permissible to entertain serious doubts about their soundness. We see how India has absorbed a large quantity of gold during recent times. This absorption rose from Rs. 7½ crores in 1890-91 to Rs. 12 crores in 1903-04, and to Rs. 21 crores in 1907-08, to Rs. 25½ crores in 1911-12, in 1912-13 to Rs. 31½ crores and in 1913-14 to Rs. 37½ crores. This need not cause any nervousness to Lombard Street and drive them into finding out ways and methods of preventing what they call drain of gold to India. Rather, if there is a natural currency here, there will be no necessity for all that nervousness about the bogey of the gold standard reserve and the so called hoarded gold of India will come out through the gold mint to help and finance the many schemes of trade and industry which stand in need of a financial support. It is not possible to discuss here these points, and they must be left to be taken up by the Associated Chamber at the earliest opportunity. If I mention them at all, it is only with the object of impressing upon the commercial public the urgent need of an association like the Associated Chamber in view of the presence of all these large questions of supreme interest to Indian commerce and Indian industry. Consolidation and Concentration of opinion is the great need of Indian commerce and Indian industry, and the Associated Chamber of Commerce supplies the want. This Congress and the Chamber deserve therefore the enthusiastic suppor of the Indian public.

REPRESENTATION ON IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

It is not enough, however, Brother Delegates, to establish the Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, but, in order to ensure its usefulness, we must further secure for it adequate representation on the Imperial Legislative Council. Since the introduction of the Reform scheme, it has become evident that that Council is the place where we can ventilate our grievances and press our points upon Government attention with most effect. It is therefore essentially necessary that Indian Commerce should have at least two elected representatives on the Imperial Legislative Council. In representative institutions it is the vote which counts. Even in India, with our imperfect and semi-officialised Councils, the vote is power and representation has inestimable value. Our first and earnest endeavour should therefore be to secure the elective right for Indian Commerce.

My contention gains force when we think of the periodical visist of the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. the Member for Commerce and Industry and others of his department. We appreciate greatly the opportunities thus afforded to us of placing first-hand our views and requirements before these officials but with our own representative on the Imperial Council, these opportunities will be greatly multiplied. I cannot but digress in order to take this opportunity of giving public expression to the grateful appreciation of the Indian Commercial community for these facilities.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

In conclusion, I would point out that this country, being mainly agricultural, it is right and proper that we should concentrate our attention on agricultural questions also and not be obsessed by purely industrial questions. Some of our Indian Chambers have long urged on the attention of Government the necessity of not neglecting the claims of irrigation, while they are spending so much to develop the railway systyem. I should like to suggest that better and more improved methods of irrigation should be adopted in order that the irrigation grants may be fully utilised and that we may never be haunted with that classic phrase of the late Finance Minister about Indian budgets being a mere gamble in rain. In the meanwhile we have got a resolution at this Congress proposing to the Government that more attention should be paid than hitherto to the question of well irrigation which, while being comparatively cheap, will provide facilities for even poor cultivators and will be practicable in districts where there are no big rivers. It must be said to the credit of Government that they have established agricultural experimental stations and developed the Agricultural Department to a large extent. In this connection I am reminded of the wise words of the advice his Excellency Lord Willingdon recently given to the students of the Agricultural College of Poona, when he observed that Indian landlords should like their compeers in England, be more practically connected with their farms and not shy of manual labour, words of advice which may be well taken to heart. His Excellency did well also in drawing the attention of our people to the question of the improvement of the breeds of cattle, which, it is obvious, are deteriorating fast Government efforts will not be sufficient in this direction unless they are supplemented by systematic and scientific cattle farms started by people themselves. I am laying so much stress on these agricultural problems as in an agricultural country like India they are the very soul of trade and commerce. For instance, where would we be without cotton and jute, grain and seeds and numerous other agricutttural products of which India has been from times immemorial and is even now an emporium.

FUTURE FULL OF HOPE.

Brother Delegates, a new, and perchance a brilliant, chapter in Indian history begins to-day with the inauguration of the Indian Commercial Congress and the Associated Chamber of Commerce, a chapter full of hope for the people and the future of India. From the above review of our programme it will be obvious that it affects the whole range of the economic development and the material prosperity of this continent. But our success will depend, next to the Grace of God, upon our spirit and determination and devotion to duty, and the cordial support of the nation. There may be moments when we shall feel discouraged, but let us not droop nor flag in our zeal. With faith in the nobility and the ultimate success of our cause, with unremitting watchfulness and labour in the prosecution of our aim, with the whole-hearted co-operation and support of all sections of the people, the attainment of our object cannot be long delayed. Let us but "screw our courage to the sticking-place, and we shall not fail." Let us apply ourselves to the work before us "with heart within and God o'erhead," unmindful as much of the dangers and the difficulties as of the results. God grant this Congress and the Associated Chamber may prove a force of incalculable value in the struggle for advancement in the scale of nations of our dear Motherland!

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WAR AND INDIAN COMMERCE.

The following resolution was moved from the Chair: "This Congress, on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community, begs to express its deep and respectful feelings of loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor George V. which has its roots not only in the bedrock of sentiment, but also in the conviction that the world-wide expansion of Indian trade and Commerce is due to the British Government, which stands a symbol of peace and progress; and to assure Government that the Indian Commercial Community is prepared to give all necessary help to Government to bring the war to a successful termination."

The President, moving the resolution, said they all wished success to the British Arms. They were ready to sacrifice all they could in the matter. The Indians were bearing their share of the burden and were fighting shoulder to shoulder with other subjects of the King-Emperor. They prayed that the British Arms be crowned with success and that the war be followed by everlasting peace.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

LOSS OF SIR PHEROZESHAH AND MR. GOKHALE.

The President next moved the following resolution: "This Congress deeply mourns the death of the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and places on record that by their deaths the country has lost two eminent sons, who, by their sterling patriotism and singleness of purpose, rendered invaluable services which will be cherished by their countrymen for generations to come with the highest gratitude."

The resolution was carried in silence, the whole assembly standing.

NEED OF AN ASSOCIATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Purushotamdas Thakoredas moved the following resolution: "This Congress approves of the proposal for the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce and the draft of its proposed constitution circulated among the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations (and other bodies) and resolves that such an Associated Chamber be established with a Provisional Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, who are empowered to take all necessary steps to get the Associated Chamber registered and to enrol members and carry on the work of the Committee of the Associated Chamber as its members, until a new Committee is appointed next year under the constitution."

Mr. Purushotamdas Thakoredas said: The resolution is in four parts:—(1) Your approval of the proposal for the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce.

(2) Your approval of the draft constitution circulated to you more than two months back.

(3) Your resolution to establish such an Associated Chamber with a Provisional Committee to get registered this Associated Chamber.

(4) Appointment of the Provisional Committee that I have just named.

Before I proceed to speak further on the subject matter of this resolution I should like to mention that at this Congress we have representatives (delegates) from almost every Indian Chamber or Association in India and it is gratifying to see such a good number as nearly 300 present to-day. The replies received from bodies consulted at the commencement re: the advisability of starting this movement show that they all replied in the affirmative and it cannot but be encouraging to the promoters of this movement to see their consent so well backed up by delegation of representatives even from distant places such as Madras, Lahore and Karachi.

The first and the most important part deals with the question of the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce. Is the establishment of such an Associated Chamber necessary for Indian commercial purposes? Practically every important province in India has a local Chamber or an Association to direct and watch the interests of the main trade of that Province. Such local bodies are perhaps doing their best in adequately watching the smooth working of the trade and commerce of the leading cities of their Provinces, but there is no co-operation nor co-option amongst these all over India. On questions affecting the fundamental principles of trade and commerce we wish the Indian commercial opinion to be expressed in a manner that would attract the earnest attention of the public, the Government of India and the Impe-

(Continued on page 14.)

ALL-INDIA COMMERCE CONGRESS.

(*Continued from page 13*)

rial Government too and for this purpose it is very necessary that the various trading and commercial interests all over India should have a common ground wherein they can consider various modes and methods of expansion of Indian Trade on latest lines and put before Government and the public their grievances or demands as the case may be.

After the very exhaustive and erudite speech of our President it is unnecessary for me to repeat to you what important and weighty questions await adequate expressions of opinions by businessmen interested in and handling the Trade and Commerce of India.

India is an agricultural country with immense possibilities. Our industries at present are not only not of dimensions sufficient to absorb our total raw products, but looking to our present progress in industrial venture it would appear to be a distant day when we can manufacture the major part of our raw products economically and export the manufactured articles to the various countries that are at present eager for these surplus raw products. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that our commercial community should be so equipped as to be able to sell abroad the surplus raw products of the country to the best advantage, an advantage which is sure to be reflected in the price the ryot will get for his growths. To this end a Chamber of Commerce at each centre of commerce is a necessity to the country and an Associated Chamber of Commerce focussing the views of all such provincial bodies a greater necessity.

The President has in his speech referred to occasions when Indian commercial interests may be at variance with the European merchants' interests. Signs are not wanting that the Government policy is slowly but steadily changing to an equitable and fair treatment of commercial questions irrespective of Indian or European interests and if the Indian view of matters controversial can be submitted to the Supreme and Imperial Governments with unanimity and decision it would surely tend to betterment of the Indian commercial community.

I need hardly remind you that in the last ten years the Indian Commercial community has readily met with recognition at the hands of Government. In the Bombay and Supreme Legislative Councils the right of sending elected and nominated members from the Indian Commercial community has been given us. It is to my mind a question not of delay on the part of Government to recognise our claim as of our proving ourselves ready and worthy of these privileges. Gentlemen, personally I have no doubt that the Government of India wish and are anxious to support all our just and fair demands. It is for the Indian Commercial community to show that they are prepared with the necessary efficient constitution to call for the privileges which the President expressed wish for.

The first and most immediate advantage that I look forward to is the most natural one resulting from merchants all over India being brought into close touch with one another. There is nothing of this nature at present. But with an Associated Chamber commanding the support of all leading traders in each city the knowledge to each of us and of our fellow brethren in other Provinces would be more direct, more real and more correct. I look forward to good business connections resulting from this Chamber between the various merchants in each Province and the value of a source of such closer knowledge should not be overlooked.

You will see that the various Provincial Chambers and Associations have no interference with their own sphere of activity and as the interests of the various castes and communities of India and also of the various Provincial trading centres are bound to be identical I expect this proposed Associated Chamber to develop into a healthy common ground on which we, sons of India, can meet on equal terms to exchange our views and whenever necessary submit same to Government unanimously. One would really fail to see how any farsighted body can differ from this.

The second part of the Resolution deals with your approval of the draft constitution which has been circulated to you delegate brothers since two months past and as I understand no suggestions for changes or modifications therein have been received by the Indian Merchants Chamber here, I therefore take it, it meets with your approval. I may say that the constitution has been based on the constitutions of several such bodies in Europe and has been adapted to Indian conditions wherever necessary.

The third part of the Resoluton viz., to establish etc., needs no remarks from me as it is a routine work.

The final part of the Resolution deals with the appointment of a Provisional Committee to carry on the work of the Chamber for the period until when we may meet again to appoint a Committee under the constitution. You will notice that it is proposed to make this representative of merchants from all the leading commercial centres of India.

In submitting this resolution to you and recommending same to your approval I must however not overlook to remind you of the responsibilities we all are undertaking in starting this Associated Chamber. It will need very steady support from us all for years to come to bear those fruits that alone will justify its being launched to-day in existence. It will not do, nay, it will be a great set back to the fair name of Indian Merchants to think of letting such a body repose in rest for a further period of twelve months when we may meet. A good deal of spade work has to be done in focussing the correct Indian Mercantile opinion on important questions that are before the commercial public to-day. It is with confident hopes in you brother delegates, assistance and co-operation in this direction that I commend this Resolution for your acceptance.

Lala Harkishan Lal seconded, and Messrs. C. Gopal Menon, Hargovindas Kantawala and Dr. Daruwala supported the resolution which was passed, and an adjournment was at this stage made.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

On the Commercial Congress resuming after the interval, Mr. S. E. Warden moved the following resolution: "This Congress is of opinion that it is highly expedient in the true interests of Indian Commerce and Manufacture that in the negotiation of any international commercial treaties hereafter the Government of India should be adequately represented."

Mr. Warden said the interests of India should be properly and adequately represented in the negotiations of international and commercial treaties hereafter. Their interests had many a time been pushed back in the past. After the war was over many important international commercial questions would come up for discussion and if India's most vital interests were not to be ignored it was essential that they should be represented.

Dr. Daruwala seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, and carried.

RAILWAY RATES.

Sir V. D. Thackersey moved the following resolution: "This Congress is of opinion that Government be requested to institute a thorough inquiry into the question of the incidence and comparison of Railway rates and their effects on the trade and commerce of the country, both internal and foreign, with a view to give every facility to the Indian manufacturers of cheap transport throughout the country, that the principle of wagon loads and long lead, which at present govern the fixing of low rates of freight prejudically affects the Indian industries, which in their infant state are unable to comply with these conditions, and that in order to put Indian industries on equal footing with foreign ones, the low rates charged for foreign goods be applied in case of Indian products although the load or the lead may be less than the standard one required."

Sir V. D. Thackersey said 93 per cent of the invested capital of Indian railways belonged to the Government of India, while only 7 per cent of it belonged to private companies or shareholders. The Government adopted a wise policy when they thought of nationalising the railways. They were thankful to Government for that, but at the same time they desired that the Indian railways being owned by the people should be worked in the interests of India, namely in the development of India industries. The railways were at present run on commercial principles and naturally such rates were fixed as would bring in the highest profits. At the same time the interests of the people required that the railway authorities should not shut their eyes to the injurious effects of the tariff and that Indian industries should have a fair opportunity of supplying the needs of the country. The freight for goods manufactured in India was 50 per cent higher than that charged for foreign goods. The speaker concluded by saying that the railway authorities should remember that the railways were for India, and not India for the railways.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, seconding the resolution, said: We have got to start in this question with the principle so often referred to, that the railways are meant for the country, and not the country for the railways; that railways in any country are a means to an end, not an end in themselves, a means for developing the human and natural resources of the country, a means above all for eliminating distance. Now, I am not going to dispute for a moment that a railway is not economically advantageous to a community unless it pays its way. But it is in the nature of capital invested, and if you force it to pay artifically to-day, you do it at the expense of a larger and a fuller gain to-morrow. For, the function of a railway is to develop the resources of a country, which when developed, will enable the railway to pay naturally and pay very well, when that development takes place. Railways in their own larger interests, therefore, must foster the economic development of the country in every way possible. The point, however, we wish to emphasise to-day is the immediate question of rates, a most important question, on which the whole utility of a railway depends. What ought to be the basis on which rates must be fixed? Should they be fixed on the cost of service and nothing else? If so, on what depends the cost of service? How can you determine exactly and accurately the cost of service for every article that is carried? What ought to be precisely the cost incurred by a railway in transporting a ton of goods from one point to another? I submit you cannot. Moreover, if you charge on this principle you cannot avoid the utter absurdity of charging almost prohibitive rates on heavier but comparatively cheaper goods, such as coal, for instance.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar supported the resolution, which was also carried unanimously.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

Mr. C. Gopal Menon moved the following resolution:—This Congress considers that the time has arrived when some modifications, in addition to those which received the assent of the Indian Railway Conference Association in October, 1914, should be introduced in Risk Note forms B. and H., and respectfully requests the Government of India to extend the liabiilty of the Railway Companies to loss of contents or of a part of a consignment, even though it is not a complete package, and also to "robbery from a running train." The above object can be achieved by introducing the following proviso in the risk note forms B. and H., "except upon proof that such loss, damage, misdelivery, delay or detention arose from wilful misconduct on the part of the Company's servants," which would bring the Indian Risk Note form in line with the English risk note form.

This Congress regrets that under the powers granted to them by section 72 (2) of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Railway alministrations have been insisting upon the Risk Note form A. being signed by merchants even in cases when the packing, though single, is perfectly sound and dry and is consequently of opinion that Risk Note form A. should not be demanded in cases when contents are in a thoroughly sound and dry condition and the covering of such a nature as to thoroughly secure contents and prevent wastage.

Mr. Naranji Haribhai seconded and Mr. Bhaskerrao Vithaldas Mehta supported the resolution, which was carried.

WELL IRRIGATION.

Prof. N. D. Daru moved the following resolution:—This Congress urges on the attention of Government the desirability of stimulating and extending well irrigation where it may prove most economical and profitable to the cultivators.

Mr. S. S. Mehta seconded and Dr. A. P. Patro supported the resolution, which was passed.

Mr. K. H. Vakil moved and Mr. N. K. Vakilna seconded the following resolution, which was carried: That having regard to the great advantages resulting from the extensive employment of cheap alcohol for industrial purposes and for the generation of power and for pharmaceutical purposes, this Congress is convinced that the retention of the existing duty on alcohol for such purposes is a very serious obstacle to the progress of the Indian industries.

On the motion of Mr. Samal Becher, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, on behalf the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who was busy elsewhere, replied to the vote of thanks.

A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chairman.

The President in thanking the delegates for the vote of thanks, said he was an optimist and firmly believed that India's salvation lay in her people taking an optimistic view of her future. The commercial success of America and Japan was due to this spirit of optimism, and he was convinced that India would be a prosperous nation if her people paid more attention to her commerce. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted two hundred persons for cruelty to animals in one month, November 1915. All the Associations for the Prevention of Cruelty to Passengers in the whole of India taken together have not yet prosecuted a single railway servant or railway policeman who practice cruelty to passengers every day by forcibly overcrowding compartments although such compulsion is made punishable since 1879. What an appalling contrast! How creditable to the Animals Society! How discreditable to the Passengers Associations! What a powerful indictment against the Passengers Associations! What a strong argument for their abolition!

Will not the public leaders now arise and give us only one passenger association that would act like the Animals Society instead of the multitudate of passenger associations that exist only to belie their existence and waste the public subscriptions in senseless correspondence?—Yours, etc.,

COMMONS.

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If you suffer from kidney trouble in any form, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, backache or any such symptoms as headache, sediment in urine, bad taste in the mouth, burning sensation at neck of bladder, puffiness under the eyes, be sure weakened kidneys are at the bottom of it all.
The kidneys act as filters in the body, and make impure blood into good, pure healthy blood, and if your kidneys do not do their work properly you are being slowly poisoned. That acid poison is the cause of the pain. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills strengthen the kidneys and drive the poisonous pain causing acid right out of the system. Every suffering reader of this paper can prove for himself, with just one or two doses of De Witt's Pills, that they do touch the weak spot—the kidneys and bladder.
To cure kidney trouble of any kind you must positively get rid of the cause—the poisonous uric acid. To do this a real remedy must pass through the kidneys and bladder and not through the bowels as most Kidney Pills do. When you see the urine change into a muddy bluish colour—the feature which distinguishes De Witt's Pills from all others, you know, beyond all doubt, that they have put their healing touch on the right spot—the kidneys and the bladder. De Witt's Pills are wonderful little pills for they go straight to the kidneys, then to the bladder, that is the reason why you get such amazingly quick relief every time. A permanent cure follows in almost every case. Dont take someone's word for it. Prove it for yourself.
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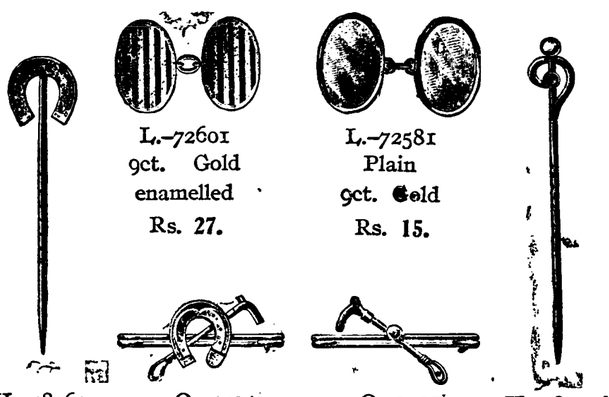

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RECONSTITUTION OF RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

OFFICER TO BE DEPUTED TO STUDY BOMBAY SYSTEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 25.

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor held on Thursday evening the first meeting of the committee selected by him to discuss the principles of the new Municipal Bill. His Honour explained to the meeting that the first question was the adoption of the Bombay system of municipal administration which undoubtedly worked well in Bombay, but the most important point for settlement was whether the system suitable to the Bombay Municipality with 72 members would be equally suitable to the Rangoon Municipality with 26 members. Being invited to give their opinions on the point, there was a general consensus of opinion that the adoption of the Bombay system would tend to a more efficient method of disposing of municipal business. Great stress was, however, laid on two matters, viz., (1) the position of the elected president though of great dignity, carried little power and influence and (2) the Rangoon system of three standing sub-committees, each dealing with a definite branch of municipal administration, was more suited to local conditions than the centralised standing committee of the Bombay Municipality.

His Honour in summing up the discussion said that the meeting was unanimous in the opinion that some reform in the system of administration in order to secure greater despatch in the disposal of business was necessary. The Bombay system seemed to hold out the greatest promise in securing that reform. As to the elected president of the Bombay Municipality, he held the position of both dignity and responsibility and exercised great influence on the administration of the city. The question whether certain administrative functions should be distributed between three standing sub-committees or centralised in one standing committee was a matter of detail which could be determined after inquiry and settled in accordance with local requirements. As the meeting had expressed a strong feeling in favour of the adoption of the Bombay system, the next step to be taken was to send an officer to Bombay to inquire into the actual working of its municipal administration and to report on the best method of applying the system to Rangoon. He might also visit the smaller municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat, where similar systems of municipal administration were working and where membership of committees approximated in numbers to that of the Rangoon municipal committee. The selection and deputation of the officer for this duty would be taken in hand and further action would be possible by the Local Government and by the Municipality on receipt of his report.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

CARMICHAEL CUP TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Under the auspices of the Indian Polo Association the first two games in connection with the Carmichael Cup Tournament, were played off this evening before a large concourse of sportsmen. His Excellency the Governor and party from Government House came in about a couple of minutes after commencement.

In the first game the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, who were two up in handicap obtained three more goals as against four of the Ditchers, the latter losing a splendid chance of equalising almost at the call of time.

In the second game the defenders the (Behar team) simply did what they liked against Dhanbaid, who also were two up in a handicap, the respective scores at the conclusion of the game being 8 goals to 3.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. F. Lowes, Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted two years' leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O. F. Jenkins, C.S., is appointed Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, vice Mr. Phelby, placed on special duty in the Persian Gulf.

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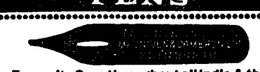

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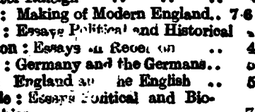

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